

Country Life—February 2, 1956

ADVENTURES WITH OSPREYS By M. D. ENGLAND

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Thursday

FEBRUARY 2, 1956

TWO SHILLINGS



OSPREYS AT THE NEST

M. D. England

classified properties

AUCTIONS

See also Auction column on page 230.

AXMINSTER, DEVON

Village 3½ miles equi-distant Axminster and coast. Delightful Mod. Residence, architect-designed, 4 beds, bath, 2 rec., kit., clocks, mod. services. Auction early date unless sold privately.—**R. & C. SNELL**, Axminster, Devon.

BUILDING SITES AND LAND

For Sale

HINDHEAD, SURREY Lovely view across well-known valley; opposite golf course; about 4 acres. Electricity, gas, water. Buses pass; shops 5 mins. Building consent. £550.—Box 3642.

ESTATES, FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

For Sale

FREEHOLD ATTESTED FARM OF 175 ACRES HEARTFORDSHIRE

A compact, well-farmed residential dairy farm. Large detached house, 5 cottages. Main c.t. Hall's house, gardens, garages, stables. Excellent buildings and land to fully support a large dairy herd. Particulars: **THE FARM & ESTATE BUREAU**, Bath (Tel. 3747).

HAMPSHIRE. Lovely rural position, spacious house, 3 reception, kitchen, scullery, bathroom (b. & c.), 4 bedrooms. Detached cottage 4½ rooms. Garage, stores, large barn, calf pens, poultry houses, orchard, paddocks, nearly 9 acres. £3,500 freehold. **PAINSELL JORDY & HARTLEY**, Basingstoke, Tel. 36.

NEAR NEWARK, NOTTS. Stock and Arable Farm of 32½ Acres now in the occupation of the owner and in very good condition. Modern (1931) Georgian Residence. Main electricity and water. Large modern lounge and 3 cottages included. Vacant possession by arrangement. Full particulars from **HENRY SPENCER & SONS**, Auctioneers, 20, The Square, Retford, Notts (Tel. 53172).

WE SHALL BE PLEASED to forward on request a selection of farms, smallholdings and residential estates for sale in the Southern Counties and the Midlands.—**R. J. BROOKS & SONS**, F.A.I., Gloucester House, Beaumont Street, Oxford (Tel. 4522).

4 MILES FROM HEREFORD. Exceptionally attractive 10½-acre residential holding with charming and completely modernised house containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c. and main electricity. Excellent outbuildings suitable for most types of farming. Vacant possession. £6,500. Apply **F. GOSWOLD**, F.A.I., Auctioneer, 1, Old Street, Hereford, Tel. 3475.

AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

SOIL FERTILITY PROBLEMS. Economic re-organisation. Analysis fee, soil or plant, as per sample. **DR. G. P. L. MILLS**, B.Sc. Agric., Agricultural Consultant, Langdon, Lewes, Sussex. Ripe 4/8. (Preliminary consultations in London.)

YOU ARE BUYING A FARM?

The Farm and Estate Bureau will help you to find it. Cope with Ingoing, Valuations, Insurance, survey for Value, Condition and Suitability. Provide, where they are required, Advisory, Supervisory and Managerial Services. Particulars from The Secretary, **THE FARM AND ESTATE BUREAU**, Bath (Tel. 3747).

FOR SALE

CORNWALL. Belford river. Well constructed Residence in 6½ acres grounds reaching down to a creek of this beautiful river. 6 bedrooms, usual offices. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Service cottage. Large garage. Freehold £7,450.—**GUTHRIE & EDWARDS**, Port Navas, nr. Falmouth.

DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE and Practice in town west coast Ireland. Salmon, trout fishing and shooting. A sportsman's paradise. Very reasonable. £3,000.—**R. G. BROWN & Co.**, Westport, Ireland.

EXCELLENT Modernised Freehold Residence in small market town close to central London Tube station, shopping centre and forest. 5 principal bedrooms, tiled bath room, separate w.c., 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, good domestic offices. Matured garden. 2 brick-built garages. Hard tennis court. Paddock. About 4 acres in all. Price £6,750 freehold with vacant possession. Offers invited for quick sale. **Messrs. R. CHURCH & Co.** 749, Romford Road, E12.

ESSEX SUFFOLK BORDER properties. Picturesque old weaving villages and undulating countryside. **R. J. TRISLER** & SONS, F.A.I., Sudbury, Suffolk (Tel. 28334).

FRISTON, nr. Eastbourne. Lovely family home. Every con., 2 bath, secluded gdn., etc. Much reduced.—Box 3672.

FOR SALE—contd.

GENUINE XVI-CEN. HOUSE, secluded, in own charming grounds, 47 acres, 8½ sq. miles, borders. 3 good recep., 3 bed; attics; 2 b., outbuildings, small dairy farm, small period flower gar.; with veg., etc. 4 acre. Comble timbered cottage. Excl. train service. 2 miles from bus route. For sale, vacant possession.—Box 9692.

HAMPSHIRE. Andover 4 miles. Attractive and well situated modern residence in 1 acre of grounds: hall and cloakrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen etc. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main c.t. and water; central heating throughout. Garage. Freehold. £5,500. A. HERBERT & SONS, 24, High Street, Andover, Hants.

HANTS. House of character, 6 beds, 3 rec., oak panelling, bath, 2 w.c., pantry, large kitchen. All main services. Outbuildings, garage, good garden. London 50 miles. Good train. No Agents. Box 9653.

HARROW HILL. Choice situation on the summit of the Hill. Detached Gentleman's Residence converted into 5 maisonettes, each for sale at prices from £1,000 to £2,000 according to size. Full details on application. **CLARKE & Co.**, Chartered Auctioneers, 26, College Road, Harrow, Tel. 9011.

HOOK HEATH, WOKING. £3,550. Excellent residence, 3 double bed., lounge hall, 2 blue rec., American-style kitchen, etc. 4 Acre Garden. Garage.—**VANDY & Co.**, Woking 3429.

IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY near Bath. Delightful Detached Country Residence in superb order. Lovely position with magnificent views. Many attractive features, 2 rec., splendid lounge, garden room, etc., 4½ beds, bathroom, w.c., etc. Outbuildings. Large garage. Charming grounds. All main services. Freehold only £5,750.—**QUATLEY**, 50, St. & White, Estate Agents, Frome, Tel. 2552/3, 5000.

IRELAND. BATTERSBY & Co., Estate Agents (Est. 1845), F.A.I., Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Sporting properties and Residential Farms available for sale or letting.

LESS THAN COST. Virginia Water. On delightful exclusive 1½ acre wooded site, superb post-war det. bungalow, 3 beds., lounge, dining room, kit. and lavatory. Hide gar. Fittings of highest quality only incl. Peerless kitchen gas-fired boiler, etc. Freehold £5,750 o.n.o.—**WATERER**, London Street, Chertsey.

NEW FOREST. Main line services to London. Imposing detached res. in immaculate order with 14 acres. 3 excellent rec. rooms, 2 good bedrooms, dressing room, 2 modern bathrooms, modern domestic office. Double garage and outbuildings. New central heating system. All main services. £7,550 freehold. Details from **RENNICK BROS.**, The Square, Bournemouth (Tel. 50914).

OTTERSHAW VILLAGE, SURREY. In good rural pos., going ground, a detached family resid. in about 1 acre, 3 beds, bathroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen, kit. gar. All services. Freehold £4,500 or offer. **WATERER**, London Street, Chertsey 2351.

S. DEVON, NEAR ASHBURTON. A very charming Country Residence, in a rural setting, slightly elevated, and very sunny, with wonderful views. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Garage. Completely secluded garden of approx. 4 acre. £4,000. Thoroughly recommended by **WATKINS**, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 4333).

SOMERSET. Parsonages for sale by private treaty at Aller, Alford, Henstridge, Leigh-on-Mendip and Whitley. Details of these and other parsonages in the diocese of Bath and Wells from **W. H. PALMER & SONS**, 14, Castle Street, Bridgwater, Somerset.

SOMERSET-WILTS BORDERS. 10 minutes from city centre of Bath. Gloriously situated Residence overlooking magnificent views of Avon valley and Downs beyond. 3 reception, study and sun lounge, kitchen, etc., 4 beds, bath, w.c., etc. Garage 3 cars. Delightful garden. Main c.t., water, gas. All in first-class order and extremely well appointed. Full details and photo from **COOPER & TANNER LTD.**, 14, North Parade, Frome, Tel. Frome 2015.

SUSSEX. 8 miles SW of Horsham. Exceptional small Residence, combining period charm with every modern luxury and convenience. In immaculate order. Full central heating. 2-3 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, ultra modern kitchen, 2 separate toilets. Fine outbuildings, including garages and stabling. Charming garden, paddock, 11 acres. Rural seclusion without isolation. Superb south view. £6,620. Dr. J. A. FAYE, "Brookers End", Shipley, Sussex. Cooilham 245 after 2 p.m. Viewing exclusively by appointment.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Adjacent the picturesque Pantiles. Mount Ephraim Court, formerly a luxury hotel, has now been converted into a limited number of spacious self-contained modern flats. All amenities and electric lift. Flats for sale from £2,995 to £4,450 (29 years' lease). G.R. from 16/6 p.a. Show flat on view daily, including weekends. **DAVIS ESTATES LTD.**, Mount Ephraim Court, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells, Tel. 22596.

FOR SALE—contd.

TORBAY (BRIXHAM). One-time farm-house, now ideal small family residence. Exceptionally convenient situation; sunny, secluded. Wonderful guest house possibility. £4,950 including 14 acres valuable walled garden and paddock.—**PARKES**, Auctioneer, Brixham.

WEST SOMERSET. Charming Detached Residence in attractive village near Taunton. 3 spacious reception, cloakroom, 5-6 bedrooms (4 with basins), 3 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices. Aga cooker and Azamatic. Central heating and main services. Secluded gardens with tennis court, garage and outbuildings. Early possession. Price £4,900.—**ARTHUR W. PARKER & Co.**, F.A.I., 52, East Street, Taunton.

WYEMOUTH. Superb 1927 Residence in lovely surroundings facing the beautiful Bay. 5 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 4 acre grounds. Garage. £6,500 freehold.—Full details from **ADAMS, BENCH & WRIGHT**, Weymouth, Tel. 2413.

9½ ACRES NORTH CORNWALL. Delightful valley house, 4 bed, 2 sit., hall, kitchen (Rayburn), bath, dairy and cottage. 1 sit., kitchen, bath, H. & C. and W.C. in bath. 200 yds. salmon water. Greenhouse, 1 acre blackcurrants, 1 acre apples. Outbuildings. £2,550.—**BERGESS**, Cooilham Mill, St. Breward.

WANTED

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Period country house in or near village. Good views. 2½ rec., 4½ beds, services, central heating. Up to 2 acres. £7,000 for suitable property.—Details to **Brig. H. Usual commission required.** R. B. TAYLOR & SONS, Estate Agents, Yeovil (Tel. 2074).

URGENTLY WANTED

FOR CLIENT. **ESHER, IN CLAREMONT, BLACKHILLS, NEW ROAD AREAS**, of Cobham and Oxshott considered. Convenient slope, houses essential. First-class modern house of character. 3-4 reception, 9-8 bedrooms, minimum of 3 bathrooms, garage for 2, central heating. Cottage liked. Gardens and grounds up to 10 acres. Price up to £20,000. Possession April.—Full details to **HAMPTON AND SONS LTD.** (ret. HS), 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Tel. HYD. 8222.) No commission required.

WANTED FOR DEMOLITION

DEMOLITION CLEARANCE. Watch it come down. By **SYD BISHOP & SONS**, 282, Baring Rd., London, S.E.12. Tel. LEE Green 7755. Old property bought for salvage.

TO LET

Furnished

BROADSTAIRS, Kent. Mod. furn. hse., 4 bedrooms, etc. All cons. £30 per week. Large grounds.—**WELBEC** 2743.

CHELSEA. Comfortable large double bed-sit, central heating, or professional couple. Phone **FLAMM** 9512.

LEAVE. Furnished cottages, flats, East St. from 2½ gns. SW1X. Robertsbridge, St.

SOMERSET. To be let fully furnished for one year, afterwards quarterly, or, if preferred, on lease. Modern private residence on outskirts large residential village between Taunton and Yeovil, on high ground with extensive views, 2 rec., 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices. Main services. Beautiful garden with large lawn, etc. Rent 6 gns. per week inclusive. Full particulars **F. L. HUNT & SONS**, Estate Agents, Langport.

Unfurnished

LAKELAND (suit artist, author, etc.). Isolated Country Homestead—edge moor, with outbuildings and 2 acres land, 2 miles main Penrith road (steep access). Hall, lounge, dining room, kit., etc., 6 beds., bath, w.c. Garage. No elec. £55 p.a. Parties. Engineer and Manager, Water Offices, Town Hall, Manchester.

SMALL Georgian House, to connoisseurs and owners of old furniture. 3 paneled reception rooms and staircase. 3 small bedrooms, 2 baths, re-erected on secluded rural site, within 2 miles Farnham; all services; garages and terrace. 5 gns.—Box 9657.

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND DEPOSITORIES

HARRODS LTD., Barnes, S.W.13. Removals, home and abroad, furniture storage. World-famous for efficient service; reliable packing and careful storage. (Tel. RY 5000.)

HARVEY NICHOLS of Bournemouth offer one of the most comprehensive removals and storage services on the south coast. Their large and experienced staff pack quickly and with meticulous care. Their warehouse affords first-class storage for as long as you wish. And their service includes packing and shipping overseas. Estimates, without obligation, from Commercial Road, Bournemouth, Tel. 1054.

JOSEPH MAY LTD., the firm with the splendid reputation, cut removal costs with their Return Loads. Estimates free.—**Whitefield Street, W.** (Tel. MUSEUM 2411).

PICKFORDS. Removers and Storers—everywhere. Overseas removal. Complete service. Branches in all large towns. Head Office: 102, Blackstock Road, London, N.4. CAN. 4444.

OVERSEAS

Estate Agents

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. If you are contemplating settling in this land of opportunity, consult **THE SALISBURY BOARD OF ESTATE AGENTS LTD.** (Established 1894), Box 21, Salisbury. Latest all types of farms, businesses, investment and houses available. Our Real Estate Department will be pleased to help newcomers to the colony. Other services available. Trusts and Estates administered. Loans and Investments arranged. Insurance Company and other secretarial shops.

DIRECTORY

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS

AMERSHAM, GREAT MISSENDEN, CHESHAM. The lovely Chiltern country.—**PERRY & ELLIS**, Amersham (Tel. 27), Gt. Missenden (2253), and Chesham (16).

BERKS, BUCKS and surrounding Counties. Town and Country Properties of all types.—**MARTIN & POLE** (Incorporating WATTS & SONS), 25, Market Place, Reading (Tel. 50266, 4 lines), and at Caversham, Wokingham and High Wycombe.

BUCKS. Details of Residential Properties now available on application to **HETHERINGTON & SECRETARY**, Estate Offices, Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2501 & 2510), and Beaconsfield (Tel. 249 and 1054), and at London, W.3.

DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES. For selection list of PROPERTIES. **RIFTON BOWELL & Co.**, F.A.I., Exeter (Tel. 55378).

EAST DEVON COAST AND COUNTRY. Properties of all types.—**THOMAS SANDERS & STAFF**, Sidmouth (Tel. ONE), Axminster (Tel. 3441), and Ottery St. Mary (Tel. 340).

ENGLISH LAKES. Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Agents and Surveyors. Est. 1841.—**PRIESTER & BIRCHALL**, Lake Road, Windermere (Tel. 688), and at Lancaster and London.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. Country Properties and Farms. **C. M. STANFORD** ASD 805, Colchester (Tel. 3165, 4 lines).

EXETER AND DISTRICT. **ANDREW REDFERN**, F.A.I., 1, High Street, Exeter.

GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD specialise in the small Period Country House, Farms and Cottages of character throughout the south-western counties.—17, Bedford, Yeovil (Tel. 444).

HAMPSHIRE and adjoining counties.—**CURTIS & WALTON**, Auctioneers, Surveyors, Land Agents and Valuers, 4, High Street, Aiton (Tel. 2261-2), and the Estate Offices, Bartley Winney (Tel. 296-7).

ISLE OF WIGHT. For Town and Country Properties, Houses, Hotels, etc.—Apply: **GROUSELLS**, Estate Agents, Newport, Wight (Tel. 2173).

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.—**E. S. TAYLOR LTD.**, 18, Hill Street, St. Helier. Agents for superior residential properties.

JERSEY. **F. LE GALLAIS & SONS**, oldest Estate Agents, Bath Street, St. Helier.

KINGSTON, COOMBE HILL AND DISTRICT. Comprehensive register of all available properties gladly forwarded on request.—**A. G. ROSSON, STEVENS & Co.**, 25, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames (Tel. KINGSTON 0022), sales, surveys, valuations.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH AND DISTRICT. Properties available and required. Valuations, Sales. **HOLLOWAY, PARK & Co.** (R. G. GIBBS, F.A.I., F.R.S.), Chartered Auctioneers, Market Harborough (Tel. 2411).

OXFORDSHIRE & NORTH BERKSHIRE. **DICKELL & BILLARD**, 16, Cornmarket Street, Oxford (Tel. 4151), 3, St. Martin's Street, Watlington (Tel. 3295). Particulars on request.

SOMERSET, DORSET, DEVON. for details of Residential and Agricultural properties consult **R. B. TAYLOR & SONS**, 16, Princes Street, Yeovil (Tel. 2074-6), and at Sherborne, Bridgwater and Exeter.

SOUTH DEVON. For coast-line and country properties.—**ERIC LLOYD**, F.A.I., 80, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 7062).

SURREY. Property in all parts of the county.—**W. K. MOSELEY & Co.**, Surveyors, Carshalton (Tel. Wallington 5477, 4 lines).

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. **J. HARRIS & Co.** of Haywards Heath, specialists in high-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands (Tel. 709).

TORQUAY AND S. DEVON. For Town and Country Properties, **WAYCOTT**, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay (Tel. 4333).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Between London and the coast. For houses, land, etc. **BRACKETT & SONS** (Est. 1828), 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 1152).

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON OTHER PAGES Pages 230-231—All other classified advertisements.

RATES AND ADDRESS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 230

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXIX No. 3081

FEBRUARY 2, 1956

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

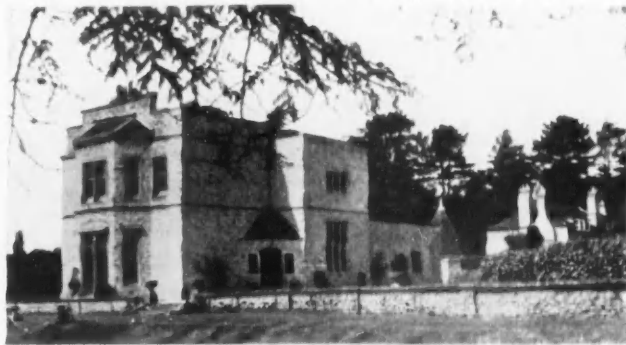
BIGNELL PARK, BICESTER, OXFORDSHIRE

Bicester station 2 miles. Paddington 70 minutes

The stone-built, fully modernised labour-saving house is in excellent repair and the well arranged accommodation is all on two floors.

It stands 250 feet up in a fine setting facing south and is approached by a drive with lodge (4 rooms and kitchen) at entrance.

3 well proportioned reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga. Main electricity and power. Central heating and domestic hot water. Spring water supply (main available). Garage with flat (5 rooms) over.



Sole Agents Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (34,128 R.P.L.)

SUPERIOR COTTAGE containing hall, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen.

The grounds are divided by yew hedges, lawns with specimen trees, tennis courts, lake with wooded islets. Paddock. Woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 33 ACRES or more or less land by arrangement.

NORTH CORNWALL

WITHIN EASY REACH OF COAST AND MAIN LINE STATION

A CHARMING SMALL PERIOD MILL HOUSE

In first-class order throughout

Occupying an island site bounded by the River Allen and the Mill Leat.

Large lounge, modern domestic offices, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, Main electric light.

Excellent water supply.

Guest cottage. Studio flat.



Sole Agents Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (52,848 K.M.)

Garage, good outbuildings

Exceptionally attractive gardens and grounds include waterfall and water garden and paddock.

Trout and salmon fishing.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with or without contents.

WINCHESTER 10 MILES

GEORGIAN HOUSE AND ABOUT 9 ACRES

The brick-built House faces south with pleasant views and is in excellent condition throughout.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga, 7 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms.

Main electric light, power and water. Central heating

THE GARDEN INCLUDES SWIMMING POOL, lawns with specimen trees. Walled kitchen garden, vegetable garden, outbuildings. Garage for 3 cars.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 9 ACRES

Agents Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (53,572 R.P.L.)

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE

Berkhamsted 5 miles. London 45 minutes.

A first-class Stock and Arable Farm with an attractive Modern House, built 1918.



ABOUT 226 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water.

Excellent range of farmbuildings.

Modernised T.T. dairy buildings, 5-bay dutch barn, Bailiff's House, 5 cottages.

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND ALTON

Standing about 375 feet up with delightful views.

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, compact domestic offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Automatic oil-fired central heating.

Main services

Garage for 4 cars

Stabling Studio

Entrance Lodge with bathroom

Easily maintained matured gardens with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden run on market garden lines, orchard and woodland

ABOUT 8½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (53,258 S.C.M.)





JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3316-7

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, YORK, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

HAMPSHIRE

THE GREENWOOD ESTATE, DURLEY

Winchester 10 miles. Bishops Waltham 4 miles.



COTTAGE—LOT 9

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 2633-4), 8 Hanover Street, London W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 3316-7). Solicitors: Messrs. PEARSONS & WARD, 1, New Street, York (Tel. 25661-2).

comprising
THE GREENWOOD FARM, 116 ACRES,
as let, producing
£142 10s. per annum.
2 excellent Cottages
(with possession).
A walled garden building
site.
5 parcels of Accommodation land (3 with possession).
**BY AUCTION,
FEBRUARY 20, 1956.**

CHELTENHAM on a private residential estate.

High ground commanding glorious views

IDEAL HOME FOR A FAMILY



2-ACRE Paddock. TOTAL AREA ABOUT 3 ACRES
FREEHOLD. FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER
Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester). Tel. 334-5.

DISTINCTIVE RESIDENCE with South aspect.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Compact domestic offices.

All main services.
Gas-fired central heating throughout.
Garage, greenhouse, etc.
Charming and easily maintained garden. Small orchard.

First-class hard tennis court and small pavilion.

SUFFOLK—NORFOLK BORDER

CHARMING AND UNUSUAL RIVERSIDE PROPERTY IN ATTRACTIVE ORDER

3 reception, cloakroom,
3 bedrooms, boxroom,
bathroom, kitchen, etc.
**EXCELLENT SMALL
COTTAGE ADJOINING**

Main electricity.

Easily maintained
gardens.

**OUTBUILDINGS WITH
ORIGINAL WATER
MILL.**

Meadows with river
frontage. 10 acres.



FREEHOLD. £4,600.

Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, East Anglian Office, 168, High Street, Newmarket (Tel. 2231-2).

OXFORDSHIRE

About equidistant Woodstock, Banbury, Chipping Norton.

CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE

700 ft. above sea level.

4 BEDROOMS

BATHROOM.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

Main electricity.

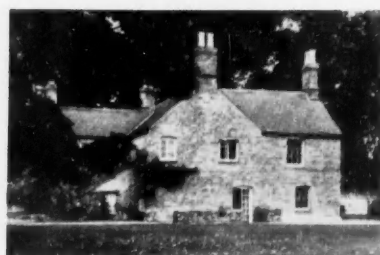
Central heating.

Good water supply.

GARAGE

PLEASANT GARDEN

ABOUT 4 ACRES



FREEHOLD URGENT SALE REQUIRED

JACKSON-STOPS, Dollar Street House, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5).

1, STATION ROAD,
READING

READING 54055 (4 lines)

FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION, ALSO IDEAL FOR SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES
WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE

Within 35 miles of London and 3 miles of station with half-hourly service of electric trains to Waterloo.

A WELL-PLACED COUNTRY HOUSE

In lovely grounds, woodlands and
parklands of

22 ACRES

A VERY FINE WALLED GARDEN AND
VEGETABLE GARDEN ALSO AVAILABLE
IF REQUIRED

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS (Reading Office).



6 RECEPTION ROOMS, 20 BED AND
DRESSING ROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS

SQUASH COURT. LODGE

2 STAFF FLATS, OUTBUILDINGS WITH
STABLES, GARAGE, ETC.

Main electricity, water and gas.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

£11,500

NICHOLAS

(ESTABLISHED 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD,
PICCADILLY, W.1

REGENT 1184 (3 lines)

51a, LINCOLNS INN FIELDS,
LONDON, W.C.2. Tel. HOLborn 8741-7.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

And at GUILDFORD, WOKING
and WIMBORNE

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents. Associated with PETRE & ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, Norwich, Lodon and Fakenham.

IN THE ESSEX GREEN BELT

LONDON 18 miles. BRENTWOOD 3 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

In a secluded position with a delightful view over farmland.

7 BEDROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS,

2 BATHROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER AND GAS

Main electricity in April.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE. GARAGES. ABOUT 7 ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,500

London Office, as above

REQUIRED FOR A CLIENT

Within 7 miles of Staines or Egham.

A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE

MUST HAVE 12 GOOD BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS,

SOME OUTBUILDINGS AND NOT LESS THAN 3 ACRES GROUNDS

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

Reply: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS (EB), as above.

HYDE PARK
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1

GORING-ON-THAMES

On rising ground, in a picked position with one of the loveliest views imaginable

A MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

3 reception, 5 bedrooms (3 with basins h. and c.), dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, main electricity and water. Built-in garage. Beautifully disposed, well-timbered gardens, paddock, etc., in all about 3¼ ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,797)

OFF THE READING-WOODCOTE ROAD

Near a village on a southern slope of the Chiltern Hills. A CHARMING MODERN ARCHITECT DESIGNED BUNGALOW

Having lounge, kitchen-dining room, 2 bedrooms (ample roof space for further bedrooms), bathroom.

Well planned and fitted, and in first-class decorative order throughout.

Main electricity and water, about ½ acre of garden.

MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,809)

IDEALLY SUITABLE FOR SCHOLASTIC OR OTHER INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE
ASSINGTON HALL, NEAR COLCHESTER

A Lovely Old Elizabethan House Designated as a Building of Special Architectural Merit and Historic Interest.



Occupying a lovely secluded position in the centre of Park-like lands

Lounge hall (now used as a chapel), 4 spacious reception rooms (some at present divided), 12 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, washroom with 14 lavatory basins, ample toilet facilities. Complete domestic offices.

Central heating. Main electricity.

3 COTTAGES (2 LEFT). FINE BRICK BUILT GARAGE AND STABLE BLOCK

Walled kitchen garden, well-timbered, park-like grounds and enclosures of arable and pasture, in all about 94¼ ACRES, of which 84¼ acres are let producing £113 10s. per annum.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

QUICK SALE DESIRED

Apply: Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,928)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33-34

WESTCOTT, NEAR DORKING

In a delightful rural setting on the fringe of this charming old-world village, within 3 miles of main line station, frequent electric train service to the City and West End. FINE VIEWS OF THE RAMORE RIDGE

A FASCINATING OLD HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM AND ATMOSPHERE



Subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life." Completely modernised regardless of expense and now in faultless order.

6 bedrooms, luxurious bathroom and shower room, 3 delightful reception rooms, impeccable modern kitchen with every conceivable labour-saving device. All main services.

Central heating.

Garage for 3 cars.

Exquisite gardens, picturesque Gazebo, Orchard. ABOUT 1½ ACRES

A SUBSTANTIAL PRICE IS REQUIRED FOR THIS UNIQUE FREEHOLD PROPERTY WHICH, HOWEVER, ONLY REPRESENTS A FRACTION OF ITS COST

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

GUILDFORD

SUPERBLY SITUATED ON THE FRINGE OF THIS ANCIENT AND MUCH FAVOURED COUNTRY TOWN

Unparalleled high position facing due south, with magnificent uninterrupted views. A beautiful example of a modern Tudor House built under the supervision of the eminent architect Baillie Scott.

5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sitting room (40 ft. by 17 ft.), library above, study, breakfast room, ultra modern kitchen, special system of central heating. All main services. 2 garages. LOVELY GARDEN, tennis court, orchard, IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £10,750

THIS UNIQUE PROPERTY, AT PRESENT THE HOME OF A DIPLOMAT, IS IN IMMACULATE CONDITION AND IS MOST HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE OWNER'S AGENTS

Messrs. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BERKSHIRE

Handy or Reading. LONDON 1 HOUR. In semi-rural position with views over adjoining farmland.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Forming ideal family house. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Partial central heating. All main services. Fine double garage. Easily maintained garden. ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £4,250

GROsvenor
2861

TRESIDDER & CO

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen (Audley), London"

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY AT REASONABLE PRICE

SURREY

Near Sussex border, high up, glorious views, 4 miles main line station (40 mins. London).



Charming Cottage Residence of brick and weather tile.

Square Hall, with fireplace, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 bedrooms.

Main electricity and water.

Telephone.

Garage.

Delightful easily maintained garden, orchard and grass field.

2 ACRES. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Highly recommended. TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (30366)

EAST DEVON

5¼ ACRES. ONLY JUST IN MARKET

1½ miles small market town and station (main line S.R.). 500 feet up, glorious panoramic views.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

In really first-class order, and very easy to run.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 2 bath, 5 principal bedrooms (2 h. and c.). Staff flat (3 rooms and bath). Modern central heating. Main electricity and water. Aga. Large double garage. Charming gardens. Range of glass, orchard and paddock. TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (27216)

WILTS

2½ miles main line station (1½ hours London). Convenient for London, Bath and Bristol. CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE. Hall, 4 reception, modern kitchen, 3 bathrooms (2 en suite), 6 bedrooms. Oil fired central heating. Main electricity and water. Aga cooker. Garages for 3. Range of loose boxes. 3 COTTAGES. Spacious lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchard and good feeding pastures.

30 ACRES

Owner's Agents: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (30506)

WANTED

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL FARM, 250-450 ACRES WITH GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE

7-8 bed, etc. Modern conveniences. Ample cottages. Triangle Sussex Dorset Oxon. TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. "P.395"

CONNELLS

39, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1. Tel. GROsvenor 3345 3 lines
LUTON ST. ALBANS HITCHIN HARPENDEN DUNSTABLE BEDFORD LEIGHTON BUZZARD

WANTED FOR CLIENTS

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

WITHIN 25 MILES OF AYLESBURY

A RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WITH A SIZEABLE RESIDENCE AND

750 TO 1,500 ACRES

Provided the house is well set and attractive in character, one requiring modernisation or structural alterations would not be objected to.

IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PROPERTY SHOULD AFFORD SOME 3 TO 5 FARMS WITH AVERAGE QUALITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND COTTAGES WHICH WILL PRESENT A FAIR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE LAND IS NOT ESSENTIAL

BETWEEN NETTLEBED, AYLESBURY,
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD AND THE CHALFONTS

A COUNTRY HOUSE

With 2½ reception, 2½ bathrooms, 3½ bedrooms and servants' quarters or staff flat.

CENTRAL HEATING. ¾ miles from main line station, and preferably with

A SMALL FARM

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

A RESIDENCE WITH 5-6 BEDROOMS

GOOD OUTBUILDINGS AND UP TO 50 ACRES ATTACHED.

PRICE IN THE REGION OF £10,000



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

HYDe Park 8222 (20 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet Piccy, London"



BUCKS AMID THE CHILTERN

3½ miles Chesham, 4½ miles Berkhamstead. Easily accessible.
A completely self-contained section of a
LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE



Offering the maximum
of seclusion.

Fully modernised but with
carefully preserved period
features.

Hall, cloakroom, drawing
room, dining room,
5 bedrooms (2 with basins),
2 bathrooms and offices.

Main electricity and water.
Part central heating.

Singularly attractive
garden, mostly natural
and most economical in
upkeep. In all **1 ACRE**.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.15984)

IN THE PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY

2 miles Farnham; secluded position.
ARTISTIC COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Lounge hall with teak
panelling, 2 reception
rooms, 4-5 bedrooms
(2 with basins),
2 bathrooms, cloakroom,
compact offices.

Garage for 2.

Main electric light, gas and
water.

CENTRAL HEATING

Timbered grounds, tennis
lawn, 2 acres of pine
woodland, in all about
3½ ACRES.



FREEHOLD £5,750 or would sell with 1¼ ACRES £5,500

Recommended by the Agents.
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.34511)

HERTFORDSHIRE—LONDON 17 MILES ONLY

Fine situation 400 feet up with magnificent views; complete seclusion. On bus route, 1½ miles from Rickmansworth.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE WITH STABLING AND Paddock



The residence

Completely labour-saving.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms,
dressing room, bathroom, etc.

Electric heating. Main services.

STABLE BLOCK with garage and loose
boxes. Summerhouse.

Pretty natural garden, orchard and paddock.
in all **ABOUT 3½ ACRES**.



The stable block.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.3443)

OCCUPYING A FINE POSITION ALMOST ADJOINING SUNDRIDGE PARK GOLF COURSE

Close station and bus services and within easy reach of shops and schools,
sporting facilities, etc.

ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE



Delightful grounds with lawns, small orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all about
1½ ACRES

In excellent order throughout and ready for occupation.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.54667)

Approached by drive,
spacious hall with
gallery landing,
cloakroom, charming
drawing room about
26 ft. 6 ins. by 24 ft.,
fine dining room about
20 ft. by 16 ft., morning
room, 4 principal
bedrooms (3 with basins,
b. and c.), dressing room,
bathroom, 3 secondary
bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Oak Parquet flooring.
Excellent domestic offices.
All main services.
Double garage, 2 heated
greenhouses.

RURAL ESSEX—NEAR CHELMSFORD

3½ miles from main line station.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

300 ft., up with glorious views.

Modernised country
house with Georgian
characteristics and
having its
accommodation on
2 floors, 3 reception
rooms, cloakroom,
6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
kitchen with Aga. Staff
flat with bathroom.
CENTRAL HEATING
Main services.
GARAGE for 5 cars.
4 COTTAGES (2 let),
11 ATTACHED
COWHOUSE, stabling,
piggery and other
outbuildings.



Delightful matured grounds, easily managed.
Hard tennis court, excellent walled kitchen garden and glasshouse. Orchard,
paddocks and arable.

IN ALL 45 ACRES. FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by the Owners Agents:
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (M.45394)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON AND STATION; BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS; AND BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.

PURNELL, DANIELL & MORRELL

Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents

HONITON (Tel. 404). Also at Seaton and Exmouth. SIDMOUTH (Tel. 958)

For the Executors of Lady Johnstone (de'd).

HONITON, DEVON

In a glorious position facing full south with lovely views over the Otter Valley. Only
14 miles from the town. Sidmouth under 1 hour by car.

A CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE IN SUPERB ORDER



3 reception rooms (genuine
Adam mantelpieces),
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
staff flat and bath.

Central heating by Traneap.
**MAIN ELECTRICITY
AND WATER**

Aga cooker.

NEARLY 6 ACRES
including orchard and field.
Prolific and highly profit-
able gardens with heated
greenhouses producing
abundant early vegetables
for marketing.

Pleasure gardens and tennis court. Ample buildings

ONLY £7,950 FREEHOLD

Folio No. S.4215. Full details from the Agents.

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERY

GUILDFORD GODALMING HINDHEAD LIPHOOK

BETWEEN SHERE AND PEASLAKE, SURREY

Dorking 5 miles, Guildford 7 miles. Quiet position 350 ft. up on sandy-loam soil.
Lovely walking and riding country close by.

A LIGHT, WELL-FITTED MODERN HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS

Vestibule, hall, cloakroom,
2 reception rooms, sun
loggia, half-tiled modern
kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bal-
cony, tiled bathroom,
Aga cooker/boiler.

All main services.

Covered way to
2 GARAGES
and stores.



ESTABLISHED GARDEN, ¾ **ACRE**. Beech hedging, lawn, small spinney, site
for tennis court.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,200

To view apply: CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERY, 71, High Street, Guildford
(Tel. 2266/7/8).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

HOME COUNTIES : A SELECTION OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES

DORKING (C.20,168)	5 principal bedrooms, dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, staff quarters with bath, lodge, flat, Paddocks, lake. 14 ACRES £12,000
BANSTEAD (B.2,462)	MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Cottage. Main services. 18½ ACRES
GUILDFORD (J.23,014)	FARMHOUSE STYLE. 7 bed., 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Bungalow 2 ACRES. £9,500
WENTWORTH, SURREY (J.23,067)	MODERN HOUSE WITH GATE TO GOLF COURSE. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Hard tennis court, swimming pool. 3 ACRES. £9,500
MOOR PARK, HERTS (J.42,481)	MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garden. Gate to golf course. £8,750
HANTS-BERKS BORDERS (J. 61121)	Near village. GEORGIAN HOUSE, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; staff wing. Central heating throughout. Cottage. 6 acres including walled kitchen garden, stream, lake. £6,500
NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD (J. 22972)	On village outskirts. ATTRACTIVE HOUSE WITH ARCHITECT'S ADDITIONS, easily divisible into 2 houses. 5 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage for 3 cars. 4 ACRES gardens, paddock and woodland. £6,850
BURWASH, SUSSEX (C. 33028)	WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE in beautiful order. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staff flat. Central heating. Walled garden.
EYNSFORD, KENT (J. 33420)	CHARMING RED-BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE in this delightful village. 2 double and 2 single bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. Garden about TWO-THIRDS ACRE. £4,950

ALL THE ABOVE HAVE MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY

MAYFIELD, SUSSEX

Tunbridge Wells 8 miles, with fast train service.

CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE



Hall, large sitting room, study, dining room, loggia, kitchen with Aga, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Staff flat with 3 rooms. Many period features. Central heating. Main electricity. Attractive gardens. Double garage. Outbuildings. 2 paddocks. **6¼ ACRES**

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Sale urgently required; reasonable offers will be considered.

Recommended by the Agents: **JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.** (J.33,233)

NEWMARKET 4 MILES

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Containing
10 BEDROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BATH-
ROOMS. ESSE COOKER.

Central heating, main electricity and water.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN. KITCHEN GARDEN.

TWO MODERN COTTAGES

11 LOOSE BOXES. PADDOCKS.

IN ALL 19 ACRES

FOR SALE £8,500

Agents: **JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.** (B.82,226)

SURREY-KENT BORDER

Between Edenbridge and Hartfield.

CHARMING MODERNISED 16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE



With many period features and scheduled as of architectural and historic interest.

STUDY, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM. GARAGE. Farmery with good stabling. Paddock 8s.

ABOUT 12 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: **JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.** (J.33,419)

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wendo, London"

ORMISTON, KNIGHT & PAYNE

RINGWOOD, HANTS. Tel. 311

And at Bournemouth, Brockenhurst, Barton-on-Sea, Highcliffe and Ferndown.

IN CENTRE OF FAVOURITE NEW FOREST VILLAGE

Close to the shops, bus services and golf course.

THIS EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE WELL-FITTED MODERN HOUSE



Equipped with central heating, fixed basins, built-in wardrobe cupboards and narrow width Columbian pine flooring.

Containing: Hall, 3 reception rooms, maid's sitting room, ideal kitchen, 4 bedrooms (3 and 6), tiled bathroom, separate w.c., playroom and workshop.

BRICK GARAGE

Main services.

Boarded and felted roof.

This charming house is quite secluded in an easily kept garden of ¾ ACRE and enjoys maximum sunshine.

PRICE £7,950 FREEHOLD OR OFFER

CROWE, BATES & WEEKES

BRIDGE STREET & 183, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD (Tels. 5137 and 2864/5) and at CRANLEIGH (Tel. 200).

ALMOST ADJOINING MERROW DOWNS

Excellent residential area, convenient for Guildford and London. Within a few minutes' walk of the golf course and Downs by private footpath, village shops and bus service.

A MODERN, EASILY RUN HOUSE

Not a beauty perhaps, but well built and with excellent accommodation which could be easily altered to suit personal requirements.

HALL, CLOAKS.

3 RECEPTION

KITCHEN WITH

AGAMATIC

4 BEDROOMS.

BATHROOM

Part central heating.

All mains.

GARAGE

Secluded and well laid out garden of about ½ ACRE

REALISTIC PRICE OF £5,250 FREEHOLD



GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

13, Hobart Place,
Eaton Square,
5, West Halkin Street,
Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD MANOR HOUSE IN BUCKS

Main line station 1 mile. Close to buses.

The subject of three illustrated articles in
"Country Life."

RECENTLY RENOVATED AND MODERNISED AT GREAT EXPENSE

Magnificent suite of reception rooms including 14th-century medieval hall. 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms and staff quarters.

Main electricity and water. New central heating.

GARAGES. 3 COTTAGES

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS

Delightful ornamental gardens, woodland and agricultural land (let).

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD
WITH ABOUT 55 ACRES**



Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. E.H.T. (6258)

MAPLES

MAPLE & CO.

ESTATE OFFICES, 5, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
Tel. HYDE PARK 4685

MAPLES

SUNNINGDALE, BERKSHIRE

Less than one mile from station and golf course.



AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, dining lounge, drawing room, study, model kitchen. CENTRAL HEATING. Brick garage. 1 ACRE.

OFFERS INVITED
MAPLE & CO., LTD., HYDE PARK 4685

BERKHAMSTED, HERTS

For daily travel to town

SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE

Situated near the famous schools. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, spacious hall with cloakroom, breakfast room and kitchen, bathroom.

DETACHED GARAGE

Mature terraced garden.

FREEHOLD £4,500 or near offer.

MAPLE & CO., LTD., HYDE PARK 4685.

WELWYN GARDEN, HERTS

Four minutes from station

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

4 double bedrooms, bathroom, large lounge, dining room, excellent kitchen, hall with cloakroom.

CENTRAL HEATING

Parkway. Brick garage. Good garden.

£5,500 FOR QUICK SALE

MAPLE & CO., LTD., HYDE PARK 4685.

LIPHOOK, HAMPSHIRE

Of interest to the equestrian.



UNUSUAL DETACHED RESIDENCE

with 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Garage. LOOSE BOX. 2 STALLS. 1/2 acre garden, 2 1/2 ACRE Paddock.

£4,400 FREEHOLD

MAPLE & CO., LTD., HYDE PARK 4685.

COLLINS & COLLINS AND RAWLENCE & SQUAREY

WESTLAND HOUSE, 3, CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON STREET, W.1. Tel. GROSVENOR 3641 (6 lines).

In association with the other branches of RAWLENCE & SQUAREY.

SOUTH COTSWOLDS

In Beaufort Hunt country, near Chippenham, Wilts.

HISTORIC STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

Stone-flagged entrance hall, lounge, dining room, library, study, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms (in suites), staff bedrooms and living rooms.

GARAGES. STABLING. GREENHOUSES

TWO MODERNISED COTTAGES

30 ACRES land including gardens with hard tennis court, etc.

FREEHOLD. POSSESSION

ONLY

18 MILES WEST END/CITY

SPACIOUS TUDOR COTTAGE IN RURAL HERTS

Village atmosphere yet convenient for road and rail travel. 5 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern kitchen (Aga, etc.). Detached garage. Picturesque garden 1/2 ACRE. Beams, oak floors, old tiled roof, etc.

IN EXCELLENT ORDER

£5,250 FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION

BERKSHIRE

LODGE IN SECLUDED RURAL POSITION

2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 2 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM

GARAGE. 1/2 ACRE OF GARDENS

Main water and electricity. Modern drainage.

Convenient for golf courses and travel

£3,250 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION

HERTFORDSHIRE

Close to Welwyn, within 5 miles of Hertford and Hatfield. Fast trains to King's Cross in 30 minutes.

DELIGHTFUL OLD 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Facing south, brick built, painted white with tiled roof, leaded casement windows.

HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

Main electric light and power. Co.'s water and gas. PART CENTRAL HEATING. USUAL OFFICES THE ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are a feature and include well-kept lawns, herbaceous borders, lilac and pink chestnut trees, rose and kitchen gardens.

SMALL Paddock. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

ASHFORD
Tel. 25-26

GEERING & COLYER

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (096-7), KENT, RYE (3155-6), HEATHFIELD (533-4), AND WADHURST (393), SUSSEX

HAWKHURST
(Tel. 3181-2)

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

DELIGHTFUL ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER



In a secluded garden setting, on the outskirts of the town.

5 BEDROOMS
2 BATHROOMS
3 RECEPTION ROOMS
KITCHEN

Immaculate order throughout.

Garage and garden about 1 ACRE

Main services.

FREEHOLD £6,500 ONLY

Apply: Tunbridge Wells.

BEAUTIFUL KENT/SUSSEX BORDERS

A CHARMING LATE-GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN A DELIGHTFUL POSITION

Approached by a drive in delightful grounds.

4 PRINCIPAL AND 2 SECONDARY BED ROOMS, HALL
4 LARGE RECEPTION ROOMS
EASY OFFICES
GARAGES for 3

Meadow and woodland. 20 ACRES

Services and central heating. SECONDARY RESIDENCE



FREEHOLD £10,000. Or excluding Cottage—£8,000

Apply: Hawkhurst.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1GROSVENOR
5131 (8 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON

ESTABLISHED 1875

and at
21, HORSEFAIR,
BANBURY, OXON

Tel. 3295-6

OXON

3 miles north of Banbury.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE

In a quiet position with full southern aspect over open and unspoilt country.

THE HOUSE has been comfortably modernised and comprises lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.

2 GARAGES, GREENHOUSE, ETC.

Main electricity.

Small garden.

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, Banbury.

WILTSHIRE—ON A LARGE PRIVATE ESTATE

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON 7 YEAR LEASE

AN ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

Recently redecorated and in excellent order.

Comprising spacious hall, 2 reception rooms, study, breakfast room and kitchen with Aga, butler's room, etc.

6 principal bedrooms, dressing room and 2 bathrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms.

Central heating throughout. Main electricity.

GARAGE, LOOSE BOX, ETC.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE

Well laid-out garden, about 1½ ACRES

MODERATE RENTAL OF £200 P.A. TO AN APPROVED TENANT

Paddocks and stabling available if required.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above, London Office. Land Agents: ROOKE, HOBBS & Co., Badminton, Glos.

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

STYLES, WHITLOCK & PETERSEN

(Formerly JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, LONDON)

HYDE PARK
0911-2-3-4

SANDHAYES, CORSLEY, NEAR WARMINSTER

About 100 feet above sea level. Sunny aspects. Green sand soil. 4 miles Westbury Junction (1½ hours to and from Paddington by frequent express trains). 4 miles from Warminster, 3 miles from Frome. Excellent motor bus service nearby. Splendid sporting district. Convenient for Longleat.

Accommodation: Hall and 4 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices. Main electricity and power. Central heating by radiators. Septic tank drainage. Main water independent hot water system.

Garage, Stabling.

2 bungalow cottages.

Well-timbered gardens and grounds, including orchard, kitchen garden and paddocks of a total area of nearly 8½ ACRES

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately meanwhile) with Vacant Possession at the Auction Rooms, 16 Berkeley Street, London, W.1, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1956, at 2.30 p.m. Auctioneers' Office: 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1 (Tel. HYDE PARK 0911). Solicitors: Messrs. PARK, NELSON & Co., 11, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Tel. TEMPLE BAR 5741).

¾ MILE

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN RIVER TORRIDGE

OKEHAMPTON 10 miles. EXETER 26 miles.

MODERNISED STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

250 ft. above sea level having excellent views of Dartmoor, 3 fine reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 staff rooms.

Ample water and electricity. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Stabling and garage. Cottage. 20 ACRES (mainly pasture).

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000 (More fishing available if required.)

Inspected and recommended by STYLES, WHITLOCK & PETERSEN, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.27913)

SUSSEX

CAPITAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 75 ACRES

Under 15 miles from the coast.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Situating near a well-known village, and within an easy motor ride of many important towns. The residence, which is a period farmhouse, is brick built, faces south and commands panoramic views. Excellent district for children's schools. ACCOMMODATION: 2 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Excellent offices including kitchen with double Aga. Mains electricity. Co's water. Garage and other buildings. Cottage. CAPITAL (NEW) T.T. AND ATTESTED FARM BUILDINGS. FERTILE LAND: 40 acres permanent pasture, 12 acres ley, 13½ acres arable, 7 acres woodland, 2½ acres orchard. Small garden.

Owner's Agents: STYLES, WHITLOCK & PETERSEN, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (A most reasonable price is asked as an early sale is required.) (L.R.27812)

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON, TAUNTON

MILTON ABBAS, NEAR BLANDFORD, DORSET

Amidst beautiful downland scenery.

AN ATTRACTIVE DETACHED VILLAGE HOUSE

Built of brick with part thatch and part slated roof, leaded light windows.



The accommodation comprises: 3 RECEPTION ROOMS AND LOUNGE HALL, 5 BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, BATHROOM, KITCHEN, etc.

Ideal boiler for hot water.

OUTSIDE STORES

GARAGE AND STABLE BLOCK

Gardens of about 1 ACRE

All main services.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,900

Apply: Sherborne Office (Tel. 597/8).

DORSET

SHERBORNE and YEovil 5 miles

A CHARMING 16th-CENTURY COTTAGE BUILT OF STONE WITH A THATCHED ROOF

Comprising 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen with Aga, etc.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER

Garage block. Gardens of ABOUT 1 ACRE with hard tennis court.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750

Apply: Sherborne Office (Tel. 597/8).

SOMERSET

Easy reach of TAUNTON and YEovil.

AN ATTRACTIVE 18th-CENTURY STONE-BUILT COTTAGE WITH THATCHED ROOF

Comprising 3 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, bathroom, kitchen, etc.

GARAGE, GARDENS AND Paddock, IN ALL SOME 3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,550

Apply: Sherborne Office (Tel. 597/8).

WINDSOR, BURNHAM
FARNHAM COMMON

A. C. FROST & CO.

BEACONSFIELD
GERRARDS CROSSA SELECTION FROM THE REGISTER OF
PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN BEACONSFIELD

£3,950 A DETACHED BRICK AND TILED HOUSE, 5 minutes' walk from station. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, breakfast room, kitchen and bathroom. All main services. Brick garage. Pretty garden about ¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD

£5,250 CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED MODERN HOUSE, about 10 minutes' walk from station. 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception, kitchen. All mains and central heating. Integral garage. Secluded garden ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD. Together with the Annexe, a self-contained addition with bedroom, living room and bathroom.

£6,750 A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, in one of the best positions in the area. 6 minutes' walk station. 6 bedrooms, 3 reception, downstairs cloak, good kitchen. All main services. Integral garage. BEAUTIFUL AND SECLUDED GARDEN ABOUT 1 ACRE

For particulars of the above, apply: Beaconsfield Office (Tel. 606-1-2).

FULMER CHASE, FULMER, BUCKS.

Gerrards Cross 3 miles. Village and buses 10 minutes' walk.

5 ONLY, UNIQUE SELF-CONTAINED LUXURY FLATS
In restored Tudor style Country Houseon Private Estate of
ABOUT 70 ACRES

Accommodation of 2 or 3 bedrooms, 1 or 2 reception. Excellently equipped bathrooms and kitchens.

GARAGES

FULL CENTRAL HEATING AND CONSTANT HOT WATER

INCLUSIVE RENTALS FROM £450 PER ANNUM

Apply Sole Agents: A. C. FROST & Co., Gerrards Cross (2277-8).



23, MOUNT STREET
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

A PERIOD SURREY FARMHOUSE

About 25 miles south of London.



AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE WITH 12 ACRES. Ideally placed for daily travel with electric trains to the City and West End. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Labour-saving offices. Central heating. Mains. Charming gardens with hard court. Paddock. **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500** Cottage available if required.

HIGH UP IN RURAL HERTS

Lovely south views. Ideal for daily travel. Completely rural yet only 20 miles London.



LOVELY MELLOWED CHARACTER HOUSE. Set in lovely old-world gardens. 5-6 bed, 2 bath, paneled dining room, drawing room 32 ft. by 19 ft., study, small staff wing with bath. Central heating. Mains. Basins. Parquet floors. Garage with rooms over. **FREEHOLD WITH 2 ACRES**

SURREY. 40 MINS. LONDON

Completely rural position. Ideal for daily travel. Easy reach Reigate, Oxted and East Grinstead.



A CHARMING COUNTRY HOME with spacious rooms. Fully modernised. 7 bed. (basins), 3 reception, 2 bath. Model offices. Central heating. Mains. Aga. Staff cottage. Garages. Stabling and paddockland. **PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD WITH 9 ACRES**

WINCHESTER
FLEET
FARNBOROUGH

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

HARTLEY WINTNEY
ALDERSHOT
ALRESFORD

HAMPSHIRE—400 feet above sea level

2 1/2 miles main line station.

A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT AND BASINS IN BEDROOMS



6 bed. and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, 3 reception
rooms and well equipped
offices.

AGA COOKER

Main water and electricity

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS
Superior cottage available
if required.

2 1/2 ACRES

All principal rooms face south and views over undulating country are enjoyed.

FREEHOLD £5,950

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

CONTINENT—FRANCE on important International Road

A FULLY EQUIPPED LICENSED HOTEL FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN

11 bedrooms, 4 public rooms, lounge hall, reception rooms and domestic offices. Outbuildings, cottage and 3 ACRES

COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND EQUIPPED TO ACCOMMODATE 50 PEOPLE

PAYABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AS A WHOLE OR IN PART

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

CRONDALL

In this favourite North Hampshire village on a bus route and handy for 2 main line stations.

COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room and bright kitchen.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER AND PART CENTRAL HEATING
Garage and easily managed garden.

FREEHOLD £3,200

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).



GASCOIGNE-PEES

SURBITON, LEATHERHEAD, DORKING, REIGATE, GUILDFORD, EPSOM



INCREDIBLY BEAUTIFUL SITUATION

1 mile Dorking

A MOST CHARMING CONVERSION from a GEORGIAN STABLE BLOCK commanding unique far-reaching views across a lake and the rolling Surrey countryside. Entrance hall, cloakroom, 21 ft. "through" lounge, long sun loggia, dining room, model kitchen, 4 double bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c. Heated walk-in linen cupboard. Matured garden. Detached garage. **PRICE FREEHOLD £5,200.** Recommended by the

Sole Agents

Apply: 31, South Street, Dorking. Tel. 4071/2.

FOR THOSE WITH IMAGINATION

A CHARMING SEMI-DETACHED PERIOD COTTAGE in a winding lane at sought after Westcott, less than 2 miles from Dorking North Station with exceptional bus service. At present comprises sitting room, kitchen-dining room, 3 bedrooms, indoor w.c., but would readily convert into a small character home. Building ideal for garage. Cottage garden. **FREEHOLD ONLY £2,100 or with small annex (at present let) £2,600**

Apply: 31, South Street, Dorking. Tel. 4071/2.

A LUXURIOUS BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

Nestled on the southern slopes of Reigate Hill.



UNIQUE IN DESIGN. Entrance vestibule, hall, mag. 23 ft. lounge, oak archway to dining room, 3 beds, kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom. Complete central heating. Garage. Swimming pool. **1 1/2 ACRES**

FREEHOLD £6,650

Apply: 6, Church Street, Reigate. Tel. 4422/3.

NEW HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

PRICES from £2,750 to £4,500 FREEHOLD

An admirable selection of architect-designed newly built houses and bungalows in the Guildford, Merrow, Worsley, Worplesdon and Godalming districts, 2/4 bedrooms, 1/2 reception rooms, etc.

SUBSTANTIAL MORTGAGES AVAILABLE

Apply: 90, High Street, Guildford. Tel. 67377.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE

and featuring magnificently proportioned rooms.

West Surrey, on the crest of a hill, approached by private drive and convenient station, 30 minutes' Waterloo. The wing of a fine country mansion skilfully divided and modernised with central heating and oak floors. Spacious hall with cloakroom, lounge (30 ft. by 20 ft.) with artistic moulded ceiling, handsome oak-paneled dining room (24 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft.), 3 principal bedrooms and 2 or 3 additional, modern kitchen and bathroom. Detached garage and matured garden. About 1/2 ACRE. Chance not to be missed at **£3,900 FREEHOLD**

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NEWBURY

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CLOSE TO

BERKSHIRE—WILTSHIRE BORDER

In attractive surroundings



AN ATTRACTIVE MILL HOUSE AND MILL 5 bed, bathroom, 3-4 sitting rooms. Useful outbuildings. GARDEN WITH MILL STREAM, about 1 1/2 ACRES. Main electricity. Immediate possession. **£2,750 for quick sale.**

WEST BERKSHIRE

A VILLAGE HOUSE, mainly 17th Century, of interest to anyone willing to improve and modernise. Attractive walled garden about 3/4 ACRE. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and offices. Barn. Main services. Road recently overhauled.

PRICE ASKED £3,500. Open to offer.

NEWBURY

A GOOD MODERN HOUSE (suit a family), well equipped and having spacious light rooms. Shops, station, schools, etc., all close reach. 4 bedrooms with basins, 2 attic rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 recepts., good kitchen. Oak floors. Radiators and all services. Brick garage. Very attractive garden not too large.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

A USEFUL GRASS HOLDING OF 49 ACRES, with a solid brick and tiled 8-room cottage suitable for improving. Small area of woodland. Rural area close to a village.

PRICE £3,950. VACANT POSSESSION

4 MILES FROM NEWBURY

On the Basingstoke side.



COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Useful offices. Garages and stabling. Gardener's cottage. Small flat. Main electricity and water. Attractive gardens. **ABOUT 17 1/2 ACRES PASTURE** with frontage to small stream. **£6,750, OPEN TO OFFER**

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Ipswich
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STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER

HEAD OFFICE: 41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. (GRO. 3056)

Chelmsford
Oxford
Plymouth
Andover

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

Etchingham 6 miles. London 70 minutes by fast trains.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER



3 RECEPTION
5 BEDROOMS
2 STAFF BEDROOMS
2 BATHROOMS
MODERN OFFICES
Main electricity, own water
supply, septic tank drainage
GARDENERS
COTTAGE
EXCELLENT
STABLES
OUTBUILDINGS AND
GARAGES
Easily maintained garden
together with arable and
pasture land amounting to

ABOUT 36 ACRES

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND TO SUIT A PURCHASER
PRICE £8,950 WITH POSSESSION

Apply: Head Office, as above, or 201, High Street, Lewes. Tel. 1425.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

OXFORD 3 MILES

Situated in excellent position on high ground with fine views.

FALAISE, GUMNOR HILL

ATTRACTIVE
WELL-FITTED HOUSE,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
5 BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM

Main electricity, gas and
water.

DOUBLE GARAGE
WELL LAID OUT
GARDEN

Including tennis court and
swimming pool and
orchard.

In all about 2 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED unless
previously sold by private treaty.

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Also at 4, Bridge Street, CAVERHAM
(Tel. Reading 72877)
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IDEAL for the LONDON BUSINESS MAN

Situated on high ground 3 1/2 miles south-west of Reading.



A WELL-BUILT DETACHED HOUSE standing in
about 1 1/4 ACRES of garden. The accommodation
comprises: Vestibule, lounge hall and 3 reception rooms,
kitchen with Aga, 4-6 bedrooms (3 with basins), bath-
room, sep. w.c. Formal and kitchen gardens of about
1 1/4 ACRES. Garage and useful outbuildings.
PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD
Apply: Reading Office.

CHILTERN HILLS

Over 600 ft. above sea level on the verge of a village. One
mile main line station with frequent London service.

A UNIQUE AND CHARMING RESIDENCE

erected in 1939 to the design and under the
supervision of an eminent Architect.

3 double bedrooms, bathroom, spacious sitting room with
several windows overlooking garden, dining room,
excellent kitchen, all beautifully fitted and decorated.
(Principal accommodation is on one floor.)

RANGE OF BRICK OUTBUILDINGS INTEGRAL GARAGE

Enclosed grounds of about 1/2 ACRE with many fruit
and flowering trees.

PRICE £5,750 FREEHOLD

Apply: High Wycombe Office

UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE

A PERFECT LITTLE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE



Dating back to the 16th century this lovely property is
on the southern slopes of the Kennet Valley. In splendid
condition throughout. Large lounge-dining room,
3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette, garage. Central
heating. Electricity. 1 ACRE of garden.
PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD
Apply: Reading Office.

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WALTON-ON-THAMES
WEYBRIDGE
CHOBHAM

MANN & CO. AND EWBANK & CO.

WEST SURREY

CORHAM
GUILDFORD
WOKING
WEST BYFLEET

COBHAM

MODERN DETACHED CHARACTER RESIDENCE

Charming secluded position; southerly aspect ad. Oxshott
Woods. 5 mins. walk station (Waterloo 28 mins).



4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, lounge, library,
dining room, kitchen, double garage. 2 ACRES pl.
woodland. Dual h.w. system. Very central heating.
£9,500 FREEHOLD

Cobham Office: EWBANK & Co., 19 High Street, Tel. 47.

WEST BYFLEET HOME WITH INCOME



TWO LUXURY FLATS. Ground floor—2 bedrooms,
bathroom, 3 reception rooms, vacant possession. First
floor—4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms (let
at £275 p.w. excl.). Lease terminating 1969. Both
entirely self-contained. All main services. Central
heating, garage for 3, 3/4 ACRE beautifully laid-out
garden.
£5,250 FREEHOLD

West Byfleet Office: Station Approach. Tel. 3288-9.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE

Few mins. walk bus route, 1 mile station.
Delightfully secluded position, southerly aspect, direct
access golf course.



5 principal bedrooms (plus 3 roomed flat), 2 bathrooms,
etc., 3 reception rooms, kitchen, staff room, cloakroom,
2 garages, greenhouse. 2 ACRES

All main services, central heating, oak joinery, pine strip
flooring.
£8,500 FREEHOLD

Weybridge Office: EWBANK & Co., 7 Baker Street,
Tel. 61-2

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES

VALUABLE BUILDING LAND EXTENDING TO ABOUT

11.4 ACRES

INCLUDING FINE MODERN RESIDENCE
KNOWN AS

"THE HOMESTEAD"

OATLANDS CHASE, WEYBRIDGE

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from
the Auctioneers: EWBANK & Co., 7, Baker Street,
Weybridge. Tel. 61-2

GREEN LANE LODGE, CHERTSEY

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE

adjacent farmland, 1 mile station, 2 mins. bus route.



5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen,
good outbuildings, including double garage. 1 ACRE

water.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, FEBRUARY 28

Particulars and Conditions of Sale obtainable from the
Auctioneers, EWBANK & Co., 7, Baker Street, Weybridge,
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DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

Excellent order, about 4 miles Woking town, station, over-
looking farmland.



6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, hall with
cloakroom, breakfast room, kitchen, garage for 2, main
services, modern drainage, central heating.

ABOUT 2 1/2 ACRES with TENNIS LAWN.
£7,500 FREEHOLD

Woking Office: 3, High Street. Tel. 3800-3.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Telephones:
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UNIQUE COUNTRY "COTTAGE-BUNGALOW" IN SURREY

3 miles Harley main line. 35 minutes London.
BRICK-BUILT WITH ROOF OF NORFOLK REED THATCH



The lake is a special feature and provides boating, bathing and fishing. Rates about £24 a year.

QUITE A LITTLE "SHOW PLACE." £4,500 WITH 2½ ACRES
Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

Rural setting.

Bus service passes.
Secluded in 2½ ACRES, including small ornamental LAKE. Artistic interior "decor." Beautiful lounge-dining 25 ft. long, 2 double bedrooms, model kitchen with pretty outlook. Bathroom, separate lavatory. Main services. Garage. Garden inexpensive to maintain, includes plantations of rhododendrons and azaleas and specimen trees.

PERFECT FAMILY HOUSE IDEAL FOR LONDON BUSINESS MAN. IN CENTRE OF LOVELY SURREY COUNTRYSIDE

Easy reach of Dorking and Brighton. On an eminence with south aspect and lovely views in all directions, convenient reach of main line station with fast trains to City and West End 35 minutes. London 25 miles.

Exceptionally attractive Country Property. Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 or 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent games room. Aga cooker. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Stabling and garage block for 2 or 3 cars with good flat above. Well laid-out inexpensive gardens, orchard, 2 paddocks in hand and 7-acre field let at ten guineas per annum.



13 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,250. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel. REgent 2481).

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
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BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

HASLEMERE, SURREY

OUTSTANDING MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

Main line station with fast trains to Waterloo (55 mins.) 1 mile.



Occupying a sun-trap position with due south aspect. First-class decorative order. Well planned for ease of management. Golf at Liphook and Hindhead.

4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, compact domestic offices.

Main services.

Central heating.
DOUBLE GARAGE
Grounds 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3771); and CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office. (H.582)

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—FARNHAM, SURREY

London under 1 hour. Station 10 minutes' walk.

COMPACT MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE (or as now arranged in 2 small self-contained flats).

Vacant possession on completion. 2 floors only. Low price for quick sale.

Favourite residential position. Quiet, made-up cul-de-sac road. Facing south. Near frequent bus services. Churches, shops, schools, etc., at hand. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, usual offices. Detached garage. Matured level garden. Easily reinstated as single residence.



Main electric light and power, gas and water connected. Main drainage.

AUCTION OR PRIVATE TREATY

CUBITT & WEST, Farnham Office.

(0.3054)

Tel.:
Horsham 3355 (3 lines)

KING & CHASEMORE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

HORSHAM,
SUSSEX

HORSHAM 2½ MILES

In pleasant rural situation. London 55 minutes express electric trains.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE



6 BEDROOMS (all b. and c.), 2 BATHROOMS, CLOAKROOM

3 RECEPTION ROOMS
KITCHEN WITH AGA
Main water and electricity.

GARAGES AND WORKSHOP

Charming and well maintained garden, in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham (Tel. 3355).

WENDOVER, BUCKS

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN THE CENTRE OF THIS DELIGHTFUL SMALL TOWN

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Large garage and outbuildings. Walled garden. ABOUT ¼ ACRE

FREEHOLD £5,750. VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham (Tel. 3355).

HORSHAM, SUSSEX

1½ miles from express electric trains. London 55 minutes.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SITE OF 4¼ ACRES
Unusual opportunity for erection of high-class residence, facing south over very fine lake (2½ Acre).

Second house or cottage would be allowed.
Planning permission has been obtained. Site might be divided.

Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham (Tel. 3355).

HORSHAM 8 MILES

T.T. ATTESTED AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

with old Sussex Farmhouse. 8 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY

Garden. EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS. 2 COTTAGES

In all ABOUT 167 ACRES
FREEHOLD £17,000. USUAL VALUATIONS

Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham (Tel. 3355).

Phone:
Crawley 528

A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.

ESTATE OFFICE, THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

And at
OCKHAM, RIPLEY
SURREY

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS

Easy reach HORLEY, EAST GRINSTEAD and CRAWLEY.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED AND MODERNISED HOUSE. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room and bathroom, all on 2 floors. Company's water, gas and main electricity. Exceptional range of outbuildings, garage and stabling. Grounds of 1½ ACRES, or more land up to 12 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,950. Ref. 3355.

FOUR MILES FROM HAYWARDS HEATH

Close to the village of BALCOMBE

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE commanding extensive views. Hall and cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms (one with shower). Main services. 2 garages. Easily managed garden of 1 ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950. Ref. 1380

BUNGALOW WITH LOUNGE 30' x 15'

SUSSEX, within daily reach of London.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW in semi-rural situation, with colour washed walls, exposed timbering, lattice windows and tiled roof. Fine lounge open to roof timbering, dining room, 3 bedrooms (2 fitted washbasins), bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Central heating. Main water, gas and electricity. Woodland garden of ½ ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,950. Ref. 8824

SMALL MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

40 minutes by train from London.

CHARMING SUSSEX COTTAGE-STYLE HOUSE with attractive porch, colour washed walls and lattice windows. Hall, lounge (19 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft.), large kitchen, 3 bedrooms and well-fitted bathroom. Garage. Main services. Secluded garden of ¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD £4,350. Ref. 6580.

Messrs. ARTHUR L. RUSH

Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers.
49, HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Tel. 2772, 2 lines)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

A DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER
On the outskirts of the town, close to the beautiful Commons. Entrance hall, half-tiled cloakroom, 2 rec., very light kitchen, 4 beds, and half-tiled bathroom. On two floors only.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE. EASILY MAINTAINED GARDEN
£5,750 FREEHOLD. (Offers submitted.)

LANGTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Occupying a delightful sunny rural position in this favoured village.

POST WAR DETACHED RESIDENCE

with well-planned accommodation. Hall, cloakroom, 2 rec., kitchen, 3 beds, and well-fitted bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. PRETTY GARDEN. GOOD GARAGE
£4,250 FREEHOLD

A PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Main line station, 2½ miles (London under the hour).

IN A CHARMING UNUSUAL SETTING

Close to the Village Green. 3 rec., cloakroom, good domestic offices, 6 beds, and bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT
Attractive gardens of about ONE ACRE. OUTBUILDINGS
£6,850 FREEHOLD

Further particulars from the Agents, as above.

Tel. (3 lines)
GROsvenor 3121

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET
LONDON, W.1

WEST SUSSEX

In delightful country, 40 miles from London.

A CHARMING XVIIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Of distinctive architectural character with old Horsham stone roof. Luxuriously modernised and in first-rate order throughout.

The accommodation on 2 floors only comprises: 11 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, lounge hall and 3 reception rooms, staff suite and good domestic offices.

Central heating, main water and electricity.

GARAGES AND AMPLE STABLING. 2 COTTAGES.

Lovely gardens and grounds. Hard tennis court. Swimming pool, in all nearly

20 ACRES. PRICE £17,500

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1 (Gro. 3121).

DEVON

On high ground 9 miles from Exeter.

A TASTEFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE
built of mellowed stone, with agricultural estate.
8 main bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 staff bedrooms and bathroom, hall and suite of elegant reception rooms. Well-planned domestic offices.

Main electricity. Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGE. 3 COTTAGES.
Well-timbered gardens and grounds including walled kitchen garden.

HOME FARM (at present let)

ABOUT 160 ACRES. FOR SALE
WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1 (Gro. 3121).

BUCKS

7 miles from Aylesbury. On edge of village.

A REGENCY COTTAGE. 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main services. Garage.

Nice garden with large orchard.

PRICE £4,950 WITH 2 ACRES

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1 (Gro. 3121).

ESSEX

With southerly views over undulating country.

A BEAUTIFUL XVIIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Skilfully renovated and containing many interesting period features.

The accommodation arranged on 2 floors provides: 7 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms in suites, 4 reception rooms and modernised domestic offices.

Central heating throughout. Main electricity and water.

STABLING. GARAGES. 2 COTTAGES.

Lovely grounds with spring and hard tennis court.
FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES

Or with adjoining T.T. Farm with good buildings and third cottage, in all

OVER 80 ACRES

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1 (Gro. 3121).

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Occupying a lovely position off the Fair Mile.



ARCHITECT DESIGNED. Constructed 1954 with old bricks and tiles and oak timbering. 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2-3 reception rooms, 2 cloakrooms, labour-saving kitchen. Complete central heating. Garage. Lovely gardens designed by Waterers.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. (Tel. 53).

SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES

A quite unique and magnificently fitted luxury home approached by long carriage drives adjoining pasture land on high ground facing south.



4 bedrooms, 2 expensively equipped bathrooms, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms (one 25ft. by 17ft.), model kitchen, cocktail bar, cloakroom. Thermostatic electric water heating. 2 garages. Lovely gardens.
FREEHOLD £6,975

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead. (Tel. 53).

BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS

Gloriously situated



A FASCINATING MODERN PROPERTY. 4 bedrooms, box room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Beautiful grounds of about 3/4 ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Parade, Gerrards Cross. (Tel. 3987).

16, CORNMARKE STREET,
OXFORD. Tel. 4151 3

BUCKELL & BALLARD

4, ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
WALLINGFORD. Tel. 3205

For Sale only through ill-health

NORTH BERKS/OXON BORDER

JUST OUTSIDE LARGE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

**A CHARMING COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE AND
EXCELLENT T.T. AND ATTESTED SMALL DAIRY FARM**

77 ACRES,

including some hired. Model buildings around concreted yard. Cottage.

MAIN SERVICES

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

OXFORDSHIRE COTSWOLDS

In residential village near Burford.

A SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

A charming Cotswold property in every way and in perfect condition. Excellent position. No council-house development near. Built of Cotswold stone with a Cotswold tiled roof.

2 RECEPTION ROOMS. MODERN KITCHEN. 4 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM. MAIN SERVICES. 1/2 ACRE.

VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. £3,500.

SEVENOAKS 2246 (4 lines)
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 446-7
OXTED 240 & 1166
REIGATE 5441-2

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
OXTED, SURREY
REIGATE, SURREY

HILDENBOROUGH, NEAR SEVENOAKS

London 45 minutes by fast steam train.



A delightful village house in a quiet situation

5 bedrooms, play room, 3 reception rooms, tiled bathroom, modern domestic offices.

DOUBLE GARAGE and OUTBUILDINGS

Matured garden 1 ACRE

**PRICE FREEHOLD
£4,750**

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2246, 4 lines).

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY

40 minutes from London Bridge and Victoria.



Delightful Modern Residence of Character, high up with beautiful views.

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, sun lounge, maid's sitting room, 2 garages.

**ABOUT 1 1/4 ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD
£8,950**

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted (Tel. 240 and 1166).

SEVENOAKS—35 Minutes of City

Between the Vine and main line station a few minutes walk of Knole Park.

A beautifully built modern house.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, good domestic offices. GARAGE FOR 2. All main services. Complete central heating (automatic boiler). Hard tennis court. Most attractive garden.
**PRICE FREEHOLD
£6,850**

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2246, 4 lines).

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL

Between the village and the famous golf course. 1 mile station; 40 minutes London.

Most attractive creeper-clad modern Residence.

6 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage central heating throughout.

**2 ACRES
Very inexpensive upkeep.
FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION**

Trustees' Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 67, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 5441-2).

Tel. MAYfair
0023-4**R. C. KNIGHT & SONS**130, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF SEA FRONT

FOLKESTONE**AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE**

Facing open gardens in a quiet residential yet convenient part of the town.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms (all with parquet floors), cloakroom, model domestic offices, 7 bedrooms, 1 dressing room (all with fitted basins), 4 bathrooms.

GARAGE
GARDENAll main services.
Central heating.**FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE**

Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1.

And at NORWICH, STOWMARKET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, CAMBRIDGE, HADLEIGH and HOLT

FAVOURABLE SUFFOLK COAST, NEAR SOUTHWOLD**GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE**

In secluded position. Brick and tile construction with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms (including 30 ft. drawing room). All modern conveniences and in good repair throughout. Easily maintained pleasure and kitchen garden.

£4,000. OFFERS CONSIDERED

Apply: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Old Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (Tel. 135).

SUFFOLK, NEAR STOWMARKET**RESIDENTIAL SMALLHOLDING**FARMHOUSE with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Small old-world garden. Ample excellent outbuildings for pigs and poultry. Good greenhouses and fruit trees. In all about **4½ ACRES.****PRICE £3,000 FREEHOLD**

Apply: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Old Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (Tel. 135).

NORFOLKWith river frontage, easy motoring distance from Broads and Coast, 12 miles Norwich. **GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER**, recently the subject of extensive redecoration and modernisation. 3 reception rooms, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Garage and grounds **ABOUT ½ ACRE.****PRICE £5,000**

Details from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 27161), or 130, Mount Street, London, W.1 (Tel. MAYfair 0023-4).

20, HIGH STREET
HASLEMERE (Tel. 1297-8)**H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON**

ESTATE OFFICES, GODALMING (Tel. 1722, 5 lines)

4, CASTLE STREET,
FARNHAM (Tel. 5274-5)**"DOVERHAY COTTAGE," LIPHOOK, HAMPSHIRE**

Facing south and west with rural outlook over fields. Easy level walk of village and station (Waterloo/Portsmouth line). A mile of golf course.



Haslemere Office.

Artistic Architect-Designed Cottage

3-4 bed., bathroom, 2-3 rec., breakfast room, compact offices.

All main services.

GARAGE

Picturesque garden of nearly ½ ACRE.

For Sale by Auction shortly (unless sold by Private Treaty).**FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION****BETWEEN GODALMING AND HASLEMERE****ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW** in pleasant rural situation near main line Station Waterloo 1 hour. Built in 1934 and requiring only slight improvement. 2 bedrooms, reception and offices. Outbuildings. Ample garage space. About ¼ ACRE.**PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD OR NEAR OFFER**

Sole Agents: Godalming Office.

CHURT, SURREY

Between Farnham and Haslemere (both electric to Waterloo). Close buses, village Church, shops, etc.

PICTURESQUE CHARACTER RESIDENCE

Features include: Herringbone brickwork, eyebrow window, part central heating, wash-basins in bedrooms.

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, spacious entrance hall, cloakroom, up-to-date kitchen. Main water, gas, electric light and power. Independent hot water. Modern drainage.

2 garages. Heated greenhouse.

Chalet Cottage, comprising sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, etc.

Beautifully laid out gardens and grounds affording complete seclusion, about 1¼ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £7,950, WITH POSSESSION

Farnham Office.

79, FELPHAM ROAD,
FELPHAM, BOGNOR REGIS**BAILEYS**
(BOGNOR) LTD.Adjacent Felpham Church
Tel. Bognor Regis 277**SUMMERLEY**

Well positioned, a few minutes from the sea and with balcony along the main south elevation.

Entrance hall with cloakroom, drawing room (18 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 5 in.), dining room, sun loggia, 4 bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms, etc.

GARAGE, GARDEN

ALL MAIN SERVICES

PRICE £4,600 FREEHOLD**FELPHAM**

Standing detached in a quiet road.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY WITH TIMBERED ELEVATIONS AND LATTICE WINDOWS

Entrance hall, cloakroom, fine lounge with pine flooring, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating in most rooms.

GARAGE. ALL MAIN SERVICES

Delightful garden with paved terrace, sunken garden, etc., tennis lawn and orchard, in all about **AN ACRE** (Part with road frontage could be sold without detriment to the remainder.)**PRICE £10,650 FREEHOLD****WEST SUSSEX—7 miles Chichester**

Between the coast and the South Downs, 3 mile from the sea.

**A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER**, adjoining open country and close to a golf course. Entrance hall, drawing room (18 ft. by 14 ft.), dining room, bright kitchen with Rayburn and "English Rose" sink unit, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Main services. Modern drainage. Garage. Secluded garden with lawns, etc., and several fruit trees. **PRICE £4,350 FREEHOLD**

Full particulars of the above and of many other properties on application to BAILEYS, Felpham, Bognor Regis.

FELPHAM

Facing the sea and about 50 yards from the foreshore, yet within easy reach of village shops, etc.

Lounge (30 ft.) with dining recess and sun loggia, tiled cloaks and changing room, 4 principal bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, etc.

DOUBLE GARAGE
ALL MAIN SERVICES

Easily maintained garden with additional plot available if required.

PRICE £4,850 FREEHOLD**FELPHAM VILLAGE**

In the centre of the village, eminently suitable for either residential or business user.

A UNIQUE CHARACTER PROPERTY ORIGINALLY A 17th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

3 reception rooms, fine hall with cloakroom, modern kitchen, 4 principal bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c.

GARAGE

ALL MAIN SERVICES

Charming walled garden with drive in and out.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A REASONABLE FIGURE**CAVENDISH HOUSE**

(CHELTENHAM), LTD.

ESTATE OFFICE, LITTLE PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

**BETWEEN CHELTENHAM AND EVESHAM
COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE**In the traditional Cotswold style, once the lodge to a large estate, with 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen. Main electricity and water with a constant hot-water supply. **OVER ½ ACRE** garden with garage accommodation for 2 cars.**PRICE £3,000****ON THE HEIGHTS NEAR CHELTENHAM**

In the immediate vicinity of a golf course.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE TASTEFULLY DECORATED in contemporary style with drive approach and glorious views. Good hall with cloakroom (h. and c.), 2 excellent reception rooms, 3/4 bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom and bright kitchen. All main services with independent hot water and central heating. Small easily worked garden and space for garage.**PRICE £5,250 OR OFFER****ABOUT 12 MILES FROM CIRENCESTER****EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-PLANNED HOUSE**On the outskirts of a small town with **ABOUT 6 ACRES** of pasture in two enclosures and a frontage to the River Thames of some 100 yards. Lounge hall, 2/3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and good domestic offices, all arranged on two floors. Main electricity and water. Well stocked and easily run pleasure and fruit garden. Garage for 2 cars. Cowshed, deep litter poultry houses and other outbuildings.**PRICE £7,000****PROCTER & BIRKBECK**

32, MARKET SQUARE, LANCASTER, and Lake Road, Windermere.

SOUTH WESTMORLAND**MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY RESIDENCE**

with superior entrance lodge, in delightful position overlooking open country and the sea, built of dressed stone all in first-class condition.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, CLOAKROOM, 9 BEDROOMS, 4 SECONDARY BEDROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 3 TOILETS, EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

GARAGES FOR 5 CARS, STABLES, GREENHOUSES, ETC.

PICTURESQUE WOODED GROUNDS.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**REASONABLE PRICE**

Illustrated particulars from PROCTER & BIRKBECK, 32, Market Square, Lancaster, and Lake Road, Windermere.

BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTHAMPTON

FOX & SONS

BRIGHTON
WORTHING

NEW FOREST

In a choice position in one of the most favoured residential villages 10 minutes' walk from main line station.

A COMPACTLY PLANNED AND REALLY EXCELLENT RESIDENCE

Recently modernised, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.



5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, charming lounge (21 ft. 4 in. by 25 ft.), morning and dining rooms, cloakroom, model kitchen.

Main services.

Central heating throughout.

GARAGE

OUTBUILDINGS

Beautifully maintained and charming grounds with lawns, flower beds, rose pergolas, productive kitchen garden and matured orchard, about **1½ ACRES**

PRICE £7,950 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

IN A PRETTY DORSET VILLAGE

2 miles from Gillingham, 5 miles from Shaftesbury.

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD THATCHED VILLAGE COTTAGE



having oak beams and all in perfect order.

3 BEDROOMS (one with toilet basin),

BATHROOM.

2 SITTING ROOMS,

LOGGIA,

GOOD HALL AND

KITCHEN

Main electricity and water.

GARAGE AVAILABLE

Small garden with lawn and herbaceous borders.

PRICE £3,150 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

AT THE FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS

In a country setting. Worthing 3 miles, Brighton 8 miles. Lancing Station, on the main London-Brighton-Portsmouth line, about 1 mile. Bus service nearby. Shopping facilities within easy distance.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD DETACHED FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

The Thatch,
The Street,
North Lancing.

3 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge-hall, main lounge (30 ft. by 15 ft.), dining room, kitchen.

DETACHED GARAGE
Main water, electricity and drainage.

STAFF COTTAGE
2 bedrooms, living room and kitchen.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
in all about **½ ACRE**



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty) at **Warnes Hotel, Worthing, Tuesday, February 14, 1956.**

Solicitors: Messrs. J. H. LAMBERT & Co., 518A, High Road, Wembley, Middx.

Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing (Tel. 6120).

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Situated on the outskirts of a village in pleasant rural surroundings close to the Test Valley and within reach of Romsey, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF SOME CHARACTER

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen and offices. Staff annexe of 2 bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room and kitchen.

Main services.

Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS

Loose box and outbuildings.



Attractive garden with adjoining paddock, in all about **9 ACRES**

FOX & SONS, 32, London Road, Southampton (Tel. 25155, 4 lines).

BRACKETT & SONS

27-29, HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Tel. 1153—2 lines.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Within easy reach of Central Station.

A DETACHED RESIDENCE IN GOOD ORDER, 3 reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Double garage. **¼ ACRE** of garden. Just in the market. **PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD.** Fo. 42487.

WADHURST

AN EXTREMELY WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE AVAILABLE FOR LETTING FOR A SHORT PERIOD AT 7½ GUINEAS PER WEEK 2 reception rooms, study, 5 principal bedrooms, bathroom and domestic offices. Garage. Easily maintained garden. **STRONGLY RECOMMENDED**

PRICE £5,750

Near Royal Chase, Tunbridge Wells.

MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE of labour-saving design and very pleasant appearance. 2 reception rooms, sun loggia, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen offices. Garage. Well secluded and attractive garden. **FREEHOLD. EARLY INSPECTION ADVISED.** Fo. 42474

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL RURAL SETTING

3 minutes' walk of a village green, easy reach Tunbridge Wells.

A LATE 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE with about **1 ACRE** of garden. Charming lounge, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, etc. Good range of outbuildings. **EARLY SALE DESIRED. PROPOSALS INVITED.** Fo. 42395

GOSLING & MILNER

WENTWORTH, VIRGINIA WATER 8, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE,
(Tel. Wentworth 2277) S.W.1 (Tel. Victoria 3634)

SURREY—BERKSHIRE BORDERS

Amid beautiful countryside. 2 mins. Wentworth golf courses. 1 mile Virginia Water station. London (Marble Arch) 21 miles by road.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF UNUSUALLY PLEASING DESIGN



Firstclass appointments
Beautiful order. Oak
floors and joinery
Straightforward plan

Hall, 3 reception rooms,
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
complete domestic offices,
including kitchen with
modern fittings and Aga
cooker, Maid's bedroom,
Co.'s water, Gas, Electric
light and power. Main
drainage. Radiators, oil-
fuelled boiler.

LARGE GARAGE AND
SINGLE CAR GARAGE.

Perfectly maintained and fully stocked matured gardens with double road frontage (could be divided). In all about **2¼ ACRES**

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

Further details from the Owner's Agents: GOSLING & MILNER, as above.

MOLDHAM, CLARKE & EDGLEY

Chartered Surveyors.

155, 6, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD, and at Woking.

NEW HOUSES

GUILDFORD—MERROW—WONERSH—WORPLESDON

A number of architect-designed Detached Houses in course of construction, in first-class positions, town or country.

HALL, CLOAKROOM, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, LABOUR-SAVING KITCHEN, 3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM. GARAGE. MAIN SERVICES.

PLOTS OF VARYING SIZE

£3,950 TO £5,750 — FREEHOLD

Further details and plans available for inspection at the Offices of the Agents, as above.

W. H. LEE & CO.

168, FORE STREET, HERTFORD (Tel. 3380)

GT. HORMEAD DANE, NORTH EAST HERTS

A unique 15th-century

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

At the end of a delightful village.

3 main and 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room. Large garden.

Thatched barn for conversion.

NOTE. A separate wing of 4 rooms is ready for conversion to provide extended lounge, new staircase, bathroom, etc., and 2 bedrooms.

The property comprises **ABOUT ¼ ACRE**



PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

Apply 168, Fore Street, Hertford (Tel. 3380), and at Ware, Buntingford and Welwyn.

ESTATE

KENington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Southampton, West Byfleet,

Haslemere and Berkhamsted

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HORTICULTURALISTS
PRICE £5,500 WITH 23 ACRES OR £4,500 WITH 3 ACRES

Easy reach of Cambridge, Bedford and St. Neots. Enjoying fine unbroken views.



Close to a charming old world village.

Delightful character house with entrance hall, 2 large reception rooms, 5 double bedrooms, bath-room, etc. Company's water and electric light throughout. Two magnificent barns and other smaller barns and enclosed farmyard.

Delightful garden and good horticultural land in good heart extending to

3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £4,500. Additional 20 acres of arable land could be bought if required.

Early inspection advised.
HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 806.

IN A LOVELY UNSPOILED PART OF SUSSEX
BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST

Convenient for hourly bus service 6 miles main line station.



A delightful 17th-century Cottage Residence with mellowed brick elevation and Sussex tiled roof, beautifully restored, in excellent condition. On the outskirts of a village, not isolated. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, modern bathroom, studio, garage, outbuildings.

Main electricity, modern well water, electrically pumped. Septic tank drainage.

Productive garden and 2 paddocks in all nearly

2 1/4 ACRES

£4,750 FREEHOLD POSSESSION

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 810.

HORSHAM DISTRICT

PART SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Brick and stone built, carefully restored and replete with modern comforts.



ON ONE FLOOR ONLY
Oak-beamed lounge 30 ft. by 20 ft. with lofty ceiling, dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Open fireplaces. Oak parquet flooring, oak beams, etc. Stabling, garage, garden rooms.

Co.'s water, electric light.

PARK-LIKE

GROUNDS
affording seclusion, paved forecourt, lawns, ornamental lake and paddock, etc., about

6 ACRES

ONLY £8,500 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 806.

GOLF AT KINGSWOOD AND WALTON HEATH

Secluded and unspoiled situation accessible to station with electric service to town in about 40 minutes.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER



3 RECEPTION, CLOAKROOM, 6 BED-ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

Main electric light and water. Oil central heating.

GARAGE

Easily maintained gardens with lawn, flower beds, fruit trees, spinney, area being about

1 ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
INSPECTED AND
RECOMMENDED

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 807.

BUCKINGHAM 2 1/2 MILES

A REGENCY PROPERTY OF BRICK AND STONE CONSTRUCTION AND SLATE ROOF

Standing in a quiet backwater close to village, shops, church and bus route.



Attractive elevation with mostly sash windows.

3-5 BEDROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS

All main services.

ABOUT 3/4 ACRE

Brick and slated Garage and Stable Block which would convert into a cottage.

HARRODS LTD., The Old Manor House, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted, and 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephones: Berkhamsted 666 and KENington 1490. Extn. 809.

MAINFIELD, IGHTHAM, NEAR SEVENOAKS

AUCTION FEBRUARY 15, 1956 (unless previously sold).

400 feet up, in complete seclusion. Near to picturesque Kentish village. Under 30 miles south. 50 minutes London.

4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (7 h. and c.), 4 bathrooms, compact offices, Main electricity, gas and water.

Central heating, Oak panelling and floors, Garage and stabling with Flat over, Lodge.

Pair of superior modern Cottages. Charming gardens, paddocks and woodland, about

14 1/2 ACRES FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION except for flat over garage and one cottage.

Solicitors: Messrs. BRACHER, SON & MURKIN, Star House, Maidstone, Kent. Telephone: Maidstone 2245. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 810.



GLORIOUS DEVON

Delightful rural surroundings with splendid views, 7 miles from the coast at Sidmouth. SPLENDID MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall cloakroom, lounge, dining room, 2 good bedrooms, bathroom, garage 2 cars. Main water and electric light. Beautifully laid out gardens, flowering shrubs, lawns, kitchen garden, cordon fruit trees, area about 1/2 ACRE



PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 807.

EAST SUSSEX

6 miles from coast. 1 mile village. Lovely views.

A SUPERB HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE WITH VERY LARGE ROOMS

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern offices, Co.'s electric light, power, water, etc.

GARAGE 2 CARS.

FINE GROUNDS
Yew hedges. Lake of 1 acre, flowering shrubs, hard tennis court. Kitchen garden and paddock.

7 ACRES

Also secondary of 3 bedrooms, large lounge, bathroom, etc., and garden of about 1/2 ACRE



FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 806.

IDEAL FOR HOSPITAL, SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES

UNRIVALLED POSITION ON KENT COAST

On cliff, facing sea, with private approach to beach.

Built in four wings round a quadrangle, has accommodation for 300 or more.

STANDING IN
4-5 ACRES OF LAND

Central heating throughout.

FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Telephone: KENington 1490. Extn. 820.



AUCTION, FEBRUARY 15, 1956 (unless previously sold).

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PREMISES WITH LONG ROAD AND OTHER FRONTAGES

THE RED HOUSE AND THE WHITE HOUSE, HIGH STREET, BERKHAMSTED

Georgian Residence.

3 reception and billiards room, 17 bed., 2 bath.

Garage. Adjoining is The White House, with 4 reception, 5 bed., dressing room, bathroom.

Main services connected.

Gardens partially walled with useful frontage in the rear to Green Lanes, possibly suitable for development (subject to planning consent).

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., The Manor House, 112, High Street, Berkhamsted, Telephone 666; or KENington 1490. Extn. 810.



**THOUSANDS
of acres--**



Every year many thousands of acres of coarse grass and rough undergrowth are cleared and tidied with the Allen. However rough the ground or tough the growth the Allen Motor Scythe, with its powerful motor, will take it in its stride without fuss or trouble.

**The
ALLEN
MOTOR
SCYTHE**

Please send for particulars
JOHN ALLEN & SONS
(OXFORD) LTD.
COWLEY OXFORD Tel. 77155

An afternoon's
FELLING & LOGGING
*and he's
ready for more*



Today, using a Sankey-Aspin chain saw, one man can work six times faster than by the old, energy-eating, cross-cut methods. Light, easy to handle and completely portable, the Sankey-Aspin is equipped with a sturdy 5 h.p. engine and a specially designed "Cutesa" cutting chain which makes it the most powerful British made one man chain saw available today.

A valuable cost cutting tool in the timber yard or on the estate, it's simply amazing what can be done with the

**SANKEY
-ASPIN**

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DELIVERY**

*"You can't stop
a tractor by
shouting whoa!"*

When you put your foot down on the brake pedal it is the quick response of GIRLING, the best brakes in the world, upon which you must depend. But like the working horse of former days the tractor must be kept well shod to be always efficient. That is why GIRLING maintain a world-wide service organisation to ensure there are always Genuine Girling Spares available wherever they are wanted. Your tractor is a thoroughbred too; keep in touch with your local GIRLING SERVICE AGENT, and see that it is always a hundred per cent fit.

**FACTORY LINED
REPLACEMENT BRAKE SHOES
REPLACEMENT DAMPERS
GENUINE GIRLING SPARES
(IN KITS)**

Ask your GIRLING SERVICE
agent for details

**In the drive
for greater
productivity**

GIRLING

THE BEST BRAKES IN THE WORLD

service

keeps farm mechanisation

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The world's most exclusive
BABY COACH

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXIX No. 3081

FEBRUARY 2, 1956



Vandyck

THE HON. MRS. MICHAEL BRAND AND HER SON CHARLES

The Hon. Mrs. Brand is the wife of Mr. Michael Brand and the elder sister of Lord Hambleden

COUNTRY LIFE

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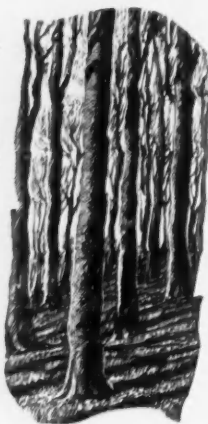
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THE FARMER'S FUTURE

NOT so long ago farm folk forecast that world famine was just around the corner. In 1953 world food production increased more quickly than did population. Now there is an American grain surplus of 27 million tons and farmers are to be paid for not cultivating land as once they were recompensed for not raising hogs. Such talk of overflowing granaries takes no account of the fact that millions of people are on a near starvation diet, and, if all had a full diet, there would be little more than enough to go round. But these spasmodic surpluses, usually dissolved by artificial means, (French farmers get £15 a ton export subsidy, American farmers receive £28. 15s. for wheat which costs £9. 10s. extra to move to Liverpool, where it is sold for £23. 10s.) have an unsettling effect on both British farmers and consumers. Is the industry, then, worth preserving? Why not let it drift and buy food in the best and cheapest foreign markets?

Last Wednesday Mr. H. D. Walston, in a lucid and concise paper, gave his ideas or economic reasons for an expanding agriculture to the Farmers' Club. He reminded members that our present-day prosperity was built up on coal, iron, ample labour and the Lancashire climate. Now we cannot produce enough coal, and our imports cost as much as the export trade in motor cars brings in. Full employment, undoubtedly at considerable cost, is with us. Not only have our markets for textiles shrunk, but also those countries which provided them are manufacturing machinery and equipment in competition with us. We import food annually to the value of £1,300m.—40 per cent. of our total purchases. In the past three years national production has risen by £2,000m., but exports have risen by only £130m. Here surely is a reason for expanding home farm production. In addition we cannot expect more food from abroad, even if industry exerted itself sufficiently to provide the cash. The rising standard of living in countries which once were glad to export food in exchange for goods means that their workers are eating more. The goods they coveted are made at home—Chile is increasing steel production to meet the needs of South America, the Argentine and Australia are making cars; Ceylon, once dependent on this country for cement, has its own works.

Mr. Walston, in looking to the future, steered a middle course between the jeremiahs and technicians with songs in their hearts and plans for irrigating deserts and draining swamps—like the Ground Nut Scheme, where surely the trailer was put before the tractor. The problem of these vast areas of unproductive land remains and, with a possible increase of 50 per cent. in world population in the next

quarter of a century, will have to come off the shelf. But at home there can be no reason for farmers to relax their efforts, and we do not believe there are good grounds for much of the pessimism expressed at last week's conference of the National Farmers' Union. The dire conditions which some of them remember are unlikely to return. Mr. Walston is convinced that given the "right long-term policy" home agriculture will be able to produce an increasing percentage of our needs. Apart from saying that meat and animal feeding stuffs are in short supply, while livestock and grass are the crops best suited to our soil and climate, he offered no suggestion. A pity, for that is what so many of us are longing to have.

SNOW SOLITUDE

SOMETHING immortal earth knew long ago
Broods in blue mystery upon this place,
Stencilling the leaves with frosty lace,
Etching silver shadows on the snow.
Some ancient syllable the wind must know
Is almost whispered in this crystal space;
While in the icy pool the haunting face
Of loneliness looks out from far below.
And he who stumbles on this starry ground
Waits in slow wonder under the glacial spell
For some strange message . . . some unearthly sound.
Breathless he waits, not knowing he has heard
The secret only depths of silence tell.
A wisdom deeper than the wisest word.

MARGARET HALEY CARPENTER.

WHITE DEER OF BROCKHAMPTON

THE recent history of the herd of white deer of Brockhampton Park affords a typical example of the difficulties of preserving the rare and the beautiful in utilitarian days. In Mr. Kenneth Whitehead's review of the deer parks of England, published by Country Life in 1950, the herd, "one of the few all-white fallow deer herds in existence," belonging to Major Cannon was credited with a total of four bucks and 62 does. At that, it must have been sadly depleted since the end of the eighteenth century, when various engravings suggest that it has since bred true to type. The present owner, Mr. J. J. Gardner, now estimates that its numbers have, since the war, been reduced to a few survivors by the shotguns of local farmers, "to whom he gave permission to kill any deer caught destroying their crops as the only way to stop their destruction." Mr. Gardner last week told a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that he allowed shooting only after much heart-searching. He "has been on such terms with the herd that in the summer, when he slept outside, the timid deer woke him up by licking his face". But he can no longer control them. The two miles of nine-foot wall urgently need repair, and attempts to cover the gaps with wire have failed. The whole herd has escaped from its centuries-old enclosure and, after living on the land, the few

We regret that owing to a dispute in the printing industry the size of this issue has had to be much reduced.

survivors—Mr. Gardner thinks about twelve—have taken refuge in the Cotswold woodlands. Before this calamity he offered the herd for sale, without result. The alternative to extinction suggested by the *Manchester Guardian* is that a change of heart in the local farmers may save the situation. Apparently one of their leaders now refuses to let the huntsmen come on his land, and encourages the deer to take refuge there, having changed his mind completely and "come to see what beautiful things the deer are and that the few that are left behind should be protected."

THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS

IT is clear, says the Select Committee on Estimates, in its report on the Development Areas, that the powers granted by the Distribution of Industry Acts have been used by the Board of Trade, to a great extent, for a purpose different from that originally envisaged when the powers were granted. Expenditure which began as a social service to relieve unemployment has become very largely an economic service to ensure that resources of labour and building materials are used as the Board of

Trade think best. More important than any constitutional impropriety in this is the question whether, as many town and country planning experts allege, the Board of Trade is working at cross purposes with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and obstructing that Ministry's policy of de-congestion and overspill by allowing through their licensing system continued expansion of industry and population in areas from which official policy has decreed that they should be dispersed. There have been many recent complaints so far as the metropolitan area is concerned. As we all know, the decentralisation of London's surplus population does not end with the New Town projects and the L.C.C.'s out-county estates: there are schemes in hand or in mind for the dispersal of population and industry to other places in counties adjacent to London, and with the encouragement of the Town Development Act other areas farther afield have been already selected as suitable receiving areas. Among these Swindon and Bletchley are outstanding. So far so good. But if the Board of Trade is to allow new industrial expansion in the areas from which industry is being dispersed we are back again where we started. The Select Committee asks for an immediate review of the Development Area work of the Board of Trade, and this might well be extended to cover all its planning activities.

NATIONAL GALLERY FINANCE

FEW, we hope, will be willing to support one point made by Lord Radcliffe in his recent Third Programme talk on the National Gallery: that an admission fee should be charged. In relation to the £150,000 a year at which he put the Gallery's need if it is to compete in to-day's world market, the yield of a shilling fee would amount to little; while the freedom to all of the nation's greatest art treasures is, we believe, one of the few psychological and actual freedoms that are worth having; certainly as valuable as the acquisition of such outstanding masterpieces as are wanted—and are obtainable—to complete "one of the best balanced and most representative collections in the world". The Gallery's present annual grant of £10,500 is what it was 80 years ago, when it was worth four times as much, whereas the type of picture required to fill the most notable gaps—in the Early Italian, Impressionist and Post-Impressionist, and Spanish schools—fetches between £30,000 and £100,000, or, in the case of a world-famous work, perhaps £250,000. The requested £150,000 a year would be for ten years and with power to carry forward during that period, giving the Trustees the resources for manoeuvre without which they start heavily handicapped in any market. This demand may at first sight seem ill-timed during a "squeezed" economy. On the contrary: in relation to subsidies which cost the nation many millions annually it is still a derisory amount; and a period of retrenchment is precisely the time when valuable works of art are likely to be obtainable at favourable prices.

THE VILLAGE CARRIER

THE village carrier once played his regular part in every rural community, and life in the country has often been the poorer without him, and that not only on traditional and romantic grounds, but on eminently practical ones. It is not easy to get from point to point in many country districts. More and more local railway lines have ceased to function and buses are often filled up at their starting points and have no room for passengers at intervening villages. So suggestions are to be made to the Minister of Transport whereby an alteration of the law should allow for the revival of the village carrier in districts that so palpably need him. There are many purposes in the country for which people need transport. Markets are the most obvious ones, but there are also those less strictly businesslike, such as races or football matches. It is hoped to encourage people in a village who habitually attend such doings to run a vehicle which shall secure their own purpose and at the same time be available for their neighbours. Such a vehicle would incidentally be a valuable connecting link between points whence bus services are available. Here is a scheme for which there is much to be said.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By IAN NIALL

ALTHOUGH I have seen a number of trees that had quite evidently been struck by lightning, I have never taken note of the sort of trees they were. My recollection is that they were mainly ash trees. I may be at fault here, but the only tree I have ever actually seen being struck by lightning was an ash. We were travelling by pony and trap at the time and a storm was raging. The pony set his ears back and ran like a mad thing until he finally slowed near a solitary ash growing behind a fence at the edge of a peat bog. Suddenly there was a fearful noise. The pony reared up and almost backed into the ditch on the other side of the road. The ash tree was partly split down. I cannot remember smelling sulphur, which is supposed to fill the air when such a thing happens.

At all events, that tree was an ash. We passed it day after day. It never recovered, and lost its bark. Later a tinker climbed it and fastened a horseshoe to it with a nail. It became, for me, a milestone along that lonely road. Two years ago I drove along the road again to see if the tree happened to be there, but it was too much to hope for. Twenty years had brought it to dust.

IT was not until the other day that I discovered that there was, and may still be, a belief that lightning never strikes certain trees. An old book I happened to be going through mentioned the safe trees as being the beech, the Lombardy poplar and the holly. We have a number of poplars near us and a few years ago one of them came to grief in a storm. I had an idea at the time that the tree had been struck by lightning. It was split down, as poplars usually are, but it seemed to me to have been scorched. Is it safe to shelter under a beech, poplar or holly tree in a thunder-storm? A lot of beeches are very large and old. If lightning struck one, a man sheltering underneath would surely be in great danger. I always get as far as I can from trees when a thunder-storm is on. I should, I know, leave the lake when fishing, but I have fished in a thunder-storm more than once, and have taken trout with a dry fly while the lightning has been flashing.

ABOUT this time last year I had a deal of correspondence with a reader who lives in the west of Ireland. The subject was old-fashioned cures and witch-like ways of dealing with warts. He told me, among other things, that "fasting spittle" (saliva used in the morning before one takes anything to eat or drink) will, if applied to a wart, cause it to diminish and finally disappear. I have never had a wart with which to experiment. Perhaps Oliver Cromwell would have been happy to have had this Irish cure. Shortly after hearing about it, I met a man who had suffered from warts on his fingers for most of his life. He said it was an occupational thing. I told him of the suggested remedy, without taking any responsibility for its working or failing to work. He said he would give it a trial, for he had tried everything but that.

When I met him again about a week ago he held out his hand. At first I did not grasp what he meant, and then I remembered his warts. They had gone. He told me that he had applied saliva to them every morning without fail.

Some months ago I mentioned this way of curing a wart to a medical man. He said he had been through his books and gone over all the old wives' tales he had been given by patients and could find no trace of such a cure. Nor could he find any justification for the belief that saliva, fasting or otherwise, can cure a wart. I have seen the evidence. What cured the wart



ST. MARTIN'S CROSS, IONA

E. W. Tattersall

in this case? Perhaps it had something to do with the man's believing he could cure himself. The mind is capable of extraordinary things. When I used to smoke I once dozed off with a cigarette in my mouth. The hot end dropped out of the paper and quickly burned a hole in my shirt. I remember opening my eyes and looking at the pea-size ember on my chest without actually knowing it was a cigarette end. I would swear I felt no pain until I knew what it was. The blister took several weeks to heal.

WE used to have a neighbour who was always complaining that there was something wrong with the drains of her house. The plumbers went to and fro with such regularity that people commented only when they were not about. It caused us some amusement for a while, but at length the plumbers detected the trouble—without geiger counters—and all was well again.

I never thought my own turn would come, but it has. We began to sniff when we entered one of the bedrooms about a month ago. Could it be the exhaust from the hot water system bubbling into a cistern placed in the corner of the bedroom? Alternatively, we once had a cat. We took it to the cottage and forgot to butter its feet. It went into the wood and failed to find its way back. We waited for a miracle to happen and the cat to reappear at home, but it didn't show up. Perhaps the cat had brought something in against hard times? A little counting up soon put this out of our minds. Tiddles

went astray more than a year ago. The larder he kept would certainly have gone off long ago. I went sniffing and poking about in the bedroom, but it was not until daybreak that the solution dawned upon me. The jackdaws were clattering on the roof again. They raised a brood in that bedroom chimney a year ago. The unpleasant smell is detected after rain and on damp days, and it plainly comes from the mass of rubbish with which the jackdaws have packed the chimney. It is beginning to decay and crumble.

IT isn't a joke having to clear a chimney when jackdaws have filled it. One man in the village almost set his house on fire trying to clear the chimney himself. Another had to get a builder to take the bricks from the outside wall. Although I have traced the nuisance, I am not sure what should be done about it. We plan to move in the spring. Perhaps the best thing would be to hand over to someone who knows what to do with jackdaws. I used to shoot them, and then, very weakly, allowed them to live in peace. Some years ago they attempted to nest in the same chimney and I declared war on them, finally opening the flue door and reaching into the chimney to take the partly-made nest away. Among the bright bits of tin and paper I found there was a pair of small needlework scissors. We cannot do this with a nest that has been added to for several years. It would take several sacks to remove the rubbish, even if I could reach it all and rake it out.

ADVENTURES WITH OSPREYS AT THE NEST

Written and Illustrated by M. D. ENGLAND

If always seems to me that the osprey has a little something which our other birds of prey haven't. It is very hard to say what that something is, but undoubtedly the fact that we have lost it as a breeding bird has a lot to do with it. As with many other things, we want what we haven't got. Fifty years ago we allowed this wonderful bird to be lost to us through collectors, fishermen and ill-informed gamekeeping. How foolish we were!

The pictures in these pages were taken in central Sweden, and, without in any way belittling the wonderful help of the friends who went with me, I can truthfully say that it was only through the almost unbelievable kindness of the many Swedish friends I made during my efforts that they were taken at all. Nothing has ever been too much trouble for them, and their friendship has thrived under my incessant demands for poles and ropes and ladders and boats—and ospreys.

I shall not easily forget my first sight of an osprey's nest. I was being led through the forest by a Swedish ornithologist, when suddenly from high above us came a call I did not know—a fluty, protesting, "kew-kew-kew." And then, through a break in the trees, I caught a glimpse of the caller, with her long white-feathered legs not yet drawn up under her—the *fishyuse*. How magnificent and huge she looked above the pines, as she soared away, "kew-kew-kewing" at intervals! Almost at once my friend pointed up to the nest, what a nest—as big as a bed! And what a tree! I asked how high it was; about 26 metres (85 feet) and roughly 350 years old.

Even as I watched and revelled in a sight which I had always dreamed about, I had a vague feeling that something was not quite as it should be. I suppose my imagination had been fired by Kearton's wonderful photograph of the tragic Loch Arkaig ospreys, and it was as this picture came once more into my mind that I realised what was wrong; there was no water. We were in the depths of the forest, miles from a lake; what were the ospreys doing here? I said as much to my guide, and exposed my ignorance; however true the nesting-near-water story may be of ospreys in other parts of the world, it certainly isn't true of central Sweden. I was taken to 12 ospreys' nests during the next fortnight, and of these only two were by lakes. Most were deep in the forest, and one—the lowest of all—in a pine tree growing on a vast boggy moor.

And that was how a desperate search for the perfect ospreys' nest started. My friend knew them all,



"IT ALWAYS SEEMS TO ME THAT THE OSPREY HAS A LITTLE SOMETHING WHICH OUR OTHER BIRDS OF PREY HAVEN'T"



"WOULD I CARE TO GO TO SEE ONE MORE NEST?" A corner of the lake in central Sweden where the photographs illustrating this article were taken

and in fact produced large-scale maps and pointed them out to me. Nest after nest he took me to, driving his great American car like Jehu, with my 14 horse-power saloon swallowing his dust and bouncing from one pot-hole to another in a valiant attempt to keep up. Exciting rides they were, sometimes through glorious scenery, sometimes for mile after mile on narrow tracks through the dark forest. And always at the end another great pile of sticks on the top of a pine, and a magnificent bird dropping over the side to soar away over us—"kew-kew-kew-kew." And always for me a renewed thrill; but gradually as the days went by a thrill diluted with despair, for it began to be painfully obvious that ospreys do not choose their sites to suit photographers. Most had no other tree overlooking them, and were far too high for me to consider building a tower. Some were so far from a track, and the car, that I knew before I got there we should never be able to carry all our gear to them, even if they were low enough, which they never were.

Holidays do not go on for ever, and the end of mine was only a week off when the eleventh and last nest on the map was inspected and proved impossible. I was assured that all the other known ones within reasonable distance were either unoccupied or unsuitable for various reasons. So that was that, a whole holiday wasted—no, certainly not wasted, for how many of my friends had seen one pair of ospreys at their nest, let alone eleven?

And then that night the telephone rang. Would I care to go to see one more nest which was a new one, and not on the map? I was given directions for finding the owner, and left to my own devices.

There cannot be more charming people in



"SHE HAD NEAR NEIGHBOURS. A WHITE WAGTAIL HAD BUILT AMONG THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE OSPREY'S NEST"

Sweden than those in whose sitting-room I found myself a few hours later. And there cannot be, for an ornithologist, a more wonderful view than through those windows. Below, across some meadows, the lake. Beyond, almost as far as

one could see, the dark pine woods, rising from the water, and across the water, half a mile away, at the end of a wooded spit a huge nest crowning a pine tree. And there, through my glasses, was the hen bird sitting. My glasses



"HE CAME DOWN BESIDE HER, AND IN A MOST UNLADYLIKE MANNER SHE SNATCHED THE FISH." The beheaded bream may just be seen beneath the left foot of the hen osprey, who is to the left of the cock

showed me, too, another tree growing beside the nest site; had we had a month instead of six days a hide might have been possible.

I must have said as much, for my hostess moved to a telephone, and, although I could not understand what she said, from the frequent mention of Englishman and *fishguse* it was obvious what she was discussing. She returned to say that a farmer friend would meet me at the nest at seven o'clock with ladders and poles, ready to help me to build a hide. My doubts were silenced, difficulties swept aside. He is a lover of the birds. He will do nothing which will disturb them. Draw him a plan and if it can be carried out he will help you to do it.

Never have I met a man who, while not understanding a word I said, so quickly and intelligently interpreted my wishes. His enthusiasm and energy were boundless, his

that same evening to finish it, and our last look across the lake showed us the hen bird sitting quietly in her tree-top as though no great green excrescence had sprouted beside her.

At three o'clock next morning I was awakened by a noise; the window blind was trying to tear itself to pieces. Outside was roaring half a gale; even if my osprey were still there, the hide couldn't be. No cloth tent at the top of a pole could stand up to that wind, and it seemed very doubtful whether the bird could. As for going up to take photographs, it was out of the question.

Miserably we motored over. White horses on the lake smashed into foam on the rocks at the edge. Giant trees were swaying and groaning as though each gust must bring them crashing down. But at the top of our pole there still strained a balloon of green cloth. Still there,

but sheer funk made me cling on. I do not mind admitting that I was frightened out of my life, and when at last I was surprised to find myself in the threshing hide, I found I was shaking all over. It soon became obvious that if I was to stay there I must rope myself to the pole, but before I did this the hide had to be repaired and strengthened. It was while I was reaching up to knock in a nail that my eye came opposite a hole in the cloth. There was her ladyship sitting. She had returned while I clung recovering, within five minutes of my climbing the tree. If only photography were possible!

After a while I began to feel better; so long as I did not look down I forgot my fear and remembered only the thrill of being beside that wonderful bird. Ordinary photography was impossible, but I rigged up the ciné camera



"THE PICTURE OF THOSE GRAND BIRDS IN THE MORNING SUNLIGHT WILL BE IN MY MEMORY FOR EVER"

caution and sympathy for the birds' feelings instinctive. To farmer Johansson I owe much more than I can ever say. With his help the task, however difficult—was not impossible, without it I could never have tried.

The tree next to the nest was not only rather far away—37 feet—but was not tall enough. That night it grew. Out of its top rose a pole, and from the pole sprouted four arms to support a hide. The greatest care was taken not to keep the bird off for long, and in fact these first alterations to her environment worried her not a bit, since they looked merely like bare branches.

A hide started—and six days to go.

Next day the cloth which would cover the hide was introduced to her, though rolled up and well covered with greenery. Two boards went up to form some sort of a seat for me.

Five days to go.

Next day was the greatest test of all; the hide cloth was to be spread out, though not fully at first and still well covered with shoots of pine. She took it so well that it was decided

but surely at any moment it must break loose, and surely the bird wouldn't stand for that wildly flapping thing so close beside her.

The binoculars showed that we underestimated our bird. There she was, head to wind, braving out the gale, though she obviously found it very difficult to keep in the nest. Ever and again she had to flap her great wings, and one felt that her talons were gripping the floor of the nest.

She was winning so far, and surely the wind couldn't keep up like this for long. But it did, and next morning things were nearly as bad as before. The clouds still scudded recklessly across the sky, several trees had crashed during the night. Our green banner still flapped on its pole, but it was nearly adrift, and it was obvious that if it was to be saved someone must go up that tree.

I am a bad tree-climber, and have no head for heights. Even looking over the banisters gives me a rummy feeling inside, and I prefer not to revive the memory of that climb. Ten thousand devils tried to tear me out of the tree,

after a fashion and, though the nest moved crazily across the view-finder, I exposed about 500 feet of colour film.

During the next five hours the osprey left the nest three times for brief periods, and so gave me opportunities for filming her alighting. Her coming was a most thrilling sight—immense wings up-raised, long white-trousered legs stretched downwards, and then the piercing look which seemed to go right through the hide and surely must discover me. But she seemed unafraid, and settled down, head low to wind, for another spell on the three eggs.

I soon discovered that she had near neighbours. A white wagtail had built among the foundations of the osprey's nest, and sat so very close beneath her that one almost felt the osprey must be helping to hatch her eggs.

And so a wonderful session passed, and somehow I found my cramped legs on earth again. But to-morrow I must board the boat at Gothenburg, and I still had no photographs. Perhaps at dawn the wind would not blow—at least I would be ready. And so next

morning, my last morning, dawn broke to find me at my post. And it was calm!

But even then I was not to get any photographs worthy of the name since, like a fool, I had forgotten that in those latitudes the sun goes almost full-circle, and would rise to shine straight into my lens. But if I did not get any pictures, I did have the biggest thrill of all. At half past four I was aroused from my dreams by a quiet "kew-kew-kew, whee-u" from the bird on the nest, and before I had fully come to, the air was shattered by a harsh screaming "hraank" from immediately above my head as the cock arrived beside the hen, carrying a great branch. And so for five minutes I had them both before me. My pulse-rate was worthy of a leader in the *Lancet*, and though since then they have been together with me several times, I shall never forget that first thrill.

He was smaller than she; his white was whiter and his brown darker, his throat less speckled, and he had a fiercer, wilder look. He spent some time arranging the branch to his satisfaction, and then suddenly he was alone; the hen had gone off to her fishing. Just before she went I exposed a plate, but I knew even as I pressed the button that it would not be worth developing. But I had had my thrill, and I had more to come. He sat looking rather uncomfortable for an hour and forty minutes, and towards the end of this time I spotted his mate high up in a tree across the lake, obviously eating something. When she had finished she flew up and soared away out of my sight, but a few moments later the cock began the welcoming call, and there she was, flying the whole width of the lake with her feet dragging through the water, to clean them of their fishiness before she took over her job once more.

And so, with farewells and many promises to return to try again, to Gotherburg and England—without my photographs.

June seemed a long time coming round

again, but at last we found ourselves at the foot of our tree once more. When we arrived one bird was using the old hide framework as a perch, sitting there having a man's-eye view of its sitting mate. We re-built the hide, but to give the birds time to settle down it was not occupied for the first few days, and they were watched from across the lake. On the second occasion we saw the cock relieve the hen at about two o'clock. After she had stretched her wings for half an hour she circled above the nest and then to our great joy planed down to alight on the dead branch above it. What a picture! If only she would do this when I was in the hide and when the wind was not blowing!

We soon found that the cock relieved his mate at roughly the same time each day, but it was only when the wind was in one direction, and even then only when there was very little of it, that she could land on this rather precarious perch. In fact during the 37 hours which I spent in the hide she did so only twice. It can be imagined that, having discovered that two o'clock was changing time, I took care to be settled in well before then. The first occasion was during my first spell up there. The hen bird was placidly sitting in front of me, and I had already exposed about a dozen plates on her when she suddenly looked up and gave the soft welcoming "kew-kew-kew." This was answered from high up out of my sight by the cock's high-pitched screaming whistle "whee-u," louder and harsher than hers. She stood up and called, like him, "whee-u, whee-u," quivering her wings and begging for food.

And then I saw him, with a huge beheaded bream hanging from his talons. He circled and came down beside her, and in a most unladylike manner she snatched the fish and flew away with it. He started to settle himself on the eggs and then paused. I froze in the act of changing plates, afraid that somehow I had frightened him. After a moment he again began settling,

and once more stopped. He looked around him in a hesitating way, and then walked to the edge of the nest and dropped over and away. My heart sank; whatever had I done to disturb him? I moved my position to try to see where he had gone: there he was flying over the surface of the water. He had forgotten to wash his feet!

Very soon he was on the eggs and we settled down to watch each other. Quite suddenly and silently the hen was on the perch above him, and there she stayed for 17 minutes, having a thorough preen, and nagging him all the while with a soft querulous chirruping version of the "kew-kew-kew" (A film which I took shows that she kept this up even when her beak was full of her own feathers!)

At once I began exposing plates. I knew that any photographs could not be completely sharp, since both tree and hide were gently swaying, but I exposed a number before the hen jumped down into the nest and took over incubation once more. During the next few weeks I spent many hours with them, and two of my companions each had a thrilling turn in the tree-tops. Before we left for home I had one more dawn session up there to see whether the cock was still taking his early-morning turn, and although movement (chiefly on my part, I fear) rather spoiled the photograph which I took, the picture of these grand birds in the morning sunlight will be in my memory for ever.

They safely reared three young, and I had a message in September to say that these were strong on the wing. Let us hope they are all safe and sound now and will survive their spring migration to return to the land of their birth. And let us be thankful that they are welcome there; however carefully guarded the fishing rights, the *fishguese* is guarded more proudly still. If only this kindly and enlightened view were more general in Britain it might not be necessary for our children to cross the North Sea to watch the osprey at its nest!

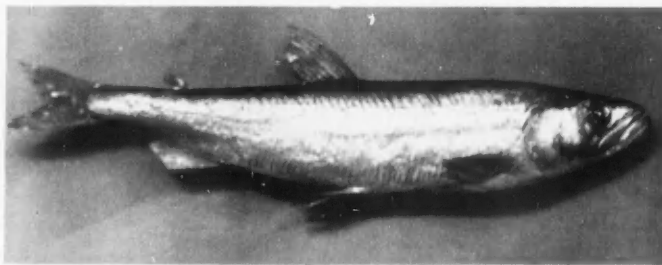
SMELT IN THE MEDWAY

To the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE.

SIR,—Mr. Ian Niall's remarks about sparring or smelts (*COUNTRY LIFE*, December 22, 1955) remind me that the story of the smelt in the River Medway, Kent, the most renowned of smelt rivers, will soon become a legend. For many years the number of smelts entering the river has been diminishing owing to industrial contamination of the water, and fishermen, who are Freeman of the River and enjoy privileges, have practically ceased to exist in the face of full employment.

In days gone by smelting was an annual harvest of great importance; it occurred at a time of year when fishing in the more exposed portion of the estuary was not only profitless but dangerous. The smelts began to arrive in February and a close watch was kept on the numbers by means of a daily test at certain places. When a start was decided on the bawley boats lowered their top masts and shot Rochester Bridge; once in the upper reaches each bawley sought to secure one of the many deep pools, so that it could lie afloat at low water. With the bawleys went the dables, those useful maids-of-all-work, of which only one remains in use to-day. A dable is a miniature bawley, a highly specialised type of craft—eighteen or nineteen feet long, five feet beam, double ended, clinker built on sawn frames, with fore deck, side decks, aft deck; amidships a fish well with holes to let in water; with sometimes a centre plate, more often six inches of fixed keel; with foresail and a sprit mainsail, movable rowing thwarts, thole pins and a rudder. They were heavy boats, built to carry weight and be stable in a tideway so that men could move about in safety, rather tedious to row, good sailors in an old-fashioned way, with little freeboard and not suitable for open seawork; they were, in fact, used only inside the estuary for cockling, floundering and, of course, smelting.

The smelt nets were about 36 fathoms long and two fathoms wide; 40 or 50 fathoms of land



A SMELT OR SPARRING. "The story of the smelt in the River Medway will soon become a legend"

line were attached to one end and the boat line to the other. There were lead weights on the foot rope and cork on the head rope of the net. Fishing, or hauling, as it was called, began about 1½ hours before low water and continued for some three or four hours. The work was cold and arduous. Often only three hauls could be made in the limited time available; day and night tides were worked if the fishing warranted facing a February night of sleet and snow.

The smelts came up the river ready to spawn wherever the scour of the tide had left a clear hard bed of rock or shingle; they came as fat as herrings and left as thin as rashers of bacon, but fat or thin they went to market and received a ready sale. The fishermen knew quite well where these spawning beds existed, so leaving their bawleys at anchor they rowed in the dable to the grounds, where one member of the crew, usually the apprentice boy, was put ashore with the land line of the net, the dable was then rowed slowly with the tide while the net was laid out carefully from the stern sheets. The oarsman rowed a crescent-shaped course and ran the dable ashore some distance below the apprentice, having laid a curtain of net embracing a large area of river bed extending from the surface of the water right down to the bed of the spawning ground, by which time the tide would have receded and left perhaps four or six feet of water.

The fishermen then slowly hauled the net

towards the shore in the traditional manner, the shore linesman and the boat linesman converging as dictated by the feel of the net or the misfortune of a "fast," although these were not usually a difficult matter to clear as the water was not deep. A haul might produce 30 or 300, exceptionally 1,000; they were put into boxes of 50 and taken to Halling or Snodland Station for Billingsgate, where a good market produced a guinea a hundred and a bad market three or four shillings. This was in 1887. During the last war such few smelts as came on the market produced a shilling each, and even at that price there were more buyers than smelts.

There was no hauling on Saturday night; the fishermen left the bawley in the charge of the apprentice and departed for the comfort of the Watermill or the Homeward Bound. As for the apprentice, he lay hard that night, when he was not bemoaning his fate and pulling the bawley to the side of the river to let barges go by.

The Medway smelts vary in length between six and ten inches. They are usually fried in butter complete with head and they are esteemed highly by those who understand such matters. Individually, they have a slight aroma of cucumber—not of decayed reeds as some suggest. Collectively, the smell is so strong that the ferryman at Halling would be aware of their passage past his house.

When spawning was finally completed they left the river entirely, but for some unknown reason they returned to the wider portions of the estuary in August. At this season they frequented no particular shallows or deeps, and they were captured only fortuitously in shrimp nets. Nevertheless such was the size of the shoals that record fluke catches have been made in August, and it is recorded that in 1910 or 1911 a huge shoal moved about the estuary and that one fisherman netted £20 worth of smelts in one day—a great sum of money when measured in golden sovereigns.—M. T. KNIGHT, *Cooling Castle House, Cooling, Kent.*

GARDENS ON PORCELAIN

By STANLEY W. FISHER



1.—CHELSEA PORCELAIN CUP AND SAUCER, ABOUT 1755. The designs are in the botanical style. (Right) 2.—DERBY COVERED CUP AND SAUCER, ABOUT 1780-90, PAINTED WITH PINK ROSES BY WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY

NO decorative subject is more characteristic of the English taste than flower painting on porcelain, and it is, moreover, a style of ornamentation whose beauty and fittingness were fully appreciated from the start of English porcelain-making in the mid 18th century. Admittedly, the first tentative styles were borrowed ones, mostly from the Chinese, but it was not long before decorators cast off the foreign shackles and married the colourful daintiness of our wild and garden flowers to the pure white fragility of porcelain, and the two have lived happily together ever since.

Leaving on one side the conventional flowers which may be seen painted upon so many early copies of the Chinese *famille rose* or Japan patterns, mostly based on the peony, the prunus blossom, or the chrysanthemum, the Chelsea artists broke new ground when they copied the naturalistic small bouquets and sprigs of *Deutschen Blumen* and the bouquets of rather

idealised blooms known as *Meissner Blumen*, both of them from the wares of the German factory at Meissen, outside Dresden. These were styles which later were to blossom anew in profusion on late 18th-century Worcester wares, combined with rich ground colours of blue, green, yellow, claret and turquoise, and to be continued throughout the first half of the succeeding century on the garish but equally proficient porcelains of the Flights, the Chamberlains and the Grangers. In contrast with the lush German styles were the garlands, festoons and sprigs borrowed from Sevres, delicate and restrained, but of little botanical interest.

At Chelsea, again, began true botanical painting, copied either from engravings or from actual flowers. Philip Miller, the curator of the famous Hans Sloane Gardens at Chelsea, published in 1760 two folio volumes of engravings of "the Most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon Plants," which were the origin of

much Chelsea flower painting. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that much of the painting is stiff and laboured, or that some of the specimens chosen were unsuited to their purpose, however interesting they may have been to a botanist. But whether the flowers were beautiful or not, the porcelain painters adapted the engravings to the shapes of their plates and dishes, and frequently added considerable decorative effect by the addition of insects of various kinds. Despite this, such work is necessarily inferior to that of decorators who copied direct from nature, as it seems that some of them did. There were abundant specimens close to hand, and while the detail is still present, there can be seen also a freshness and beauty which is lacking in an engraving, however faithfully done (Fig. 1).

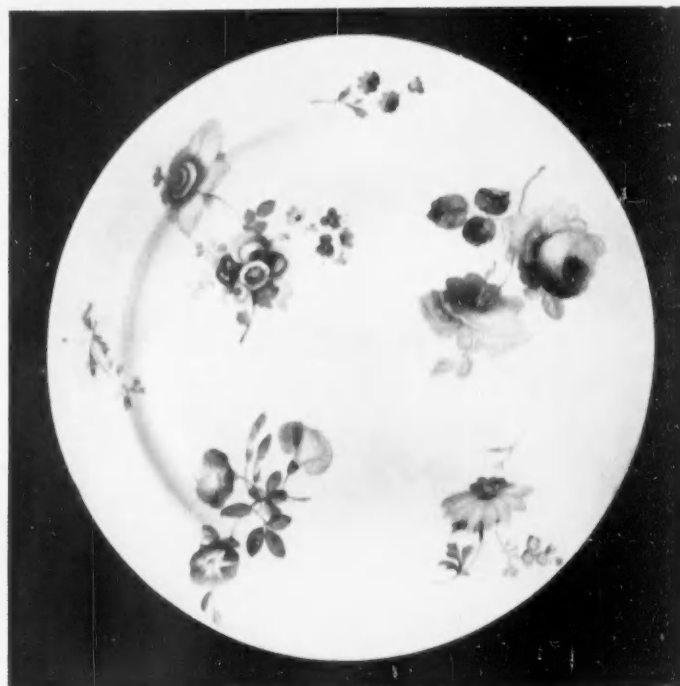
This kind of painting was developed to its fullest extent at Worcester, in the form, for instance, of what Binns called "quant posies of old-fashioned flowers," of roses, carnations, blue nemophilas, auriculas and chrysanthemums, and also at Derby by artists whose names are synonymous with complete botanical accuracy. The first and certainly the most famous of these was the almost legendary William Billingsley, who worked for Duesbury from 1774 until 1796 before leaving to try to make his own porcelain at Nantgarw, near Cardiff, Swansea and elsewhere. His roses, in particular, rounded but slightly windswept, with their highlights wiped out not quite down to the porcelain beneath, are to be seen on many wares (Fig. 2), or rather should we say that the style which he taught was much copied, and that in consequence specimens of his own brushwork are so scarce that they are not worth the seeking. His bouquets feature not only the ordinary pink rose, but also the moss-rose, the iris, the yellow hollyhock and the passion flower.

William Pegg, or Quaker Pegg as he is usually called, was Billingsley's successor at Derby as chief flower painter. His religious scruples interfered sadly with his work—he did nothing between 1801 and 1813, when he was tempted to return until his final retirement in 1823—but his fame is second to none as a painter of life-sized flowers or flower groups of extreme botanical accuracy. His wonderfully real moss-rose, complete to every tiny hair, is particularly renowned, and it was his proud custom often to invite criticism by writing the names of his flowers on the underside of each piece (Fig. 3).

Other Derby painters were Edward Withers, whose insistence upon accuracy, even to the careful veining of leaves, gave a conventional



3.—THE UNDERSIDE OF A DERBY DISH BY WILLIAM PEGG, ABOUT 1815-20. It was Pegg's habit to write the names of the flowers depicted under his pieces. (Right) 4.—ROCKINGHAM VASE WITH APPLIED FLOWERS, ABOUT 1830



5.—CHAMBERLAIN'S WORCESTER PLATE, ABOUT 1830. The flowers are painted in formal style on a matt cobalt blue ground. (Right) 6.—SWANSEA PLATE PAINTED WITH GARDEN FLOWERS BY WILLIAM POLLARD, ABOUT 1815

appearance to his work, and Moses Webster. Webster worked first at the Flights' Worcester factory, and Binns says that his flowers had a "somewhat dashed and faded appearance, as if they had been kept in water too long." That is to say, of course, that they do not possess that pristine perfection of outline of, for example, the Chelsea flowers. Nevertheless, they are real, lifelike flowers, of a beauty which was fittingly described by a Derby colleague in the words: "If Moses composes his poses of roses, of sweeter he can't them compose."

When Billingsley concentrated at Swansea, between 1814 and 1816, upon making porcelain, he produced a ware which by virtue of its purity was a perfect canvas for colourful flower painting. A cabinet of Swansea porcelain is indeed reminiscent of an English flower garden in full bloom. Billingsley appreciated this, and, although he did very little painting himself, he taught his methods to others. Two of his best pupils were named David Evans and Henry Morris, and they were second in output and ability only to William Pollard, who painted bunches of flowers and sprays in colours remarkable for their softness and delicacy (Fig. 6).

Billingsley's Nantgarw porcelain (Fig. 7) was for the most part decorated in London, but among his factory artists was Thomas Pardoe, who was probably Billingsley's closest rival as a flower painter, and who worked in an exactly similar style. His large pink roses and fully open tulips in yellow and deep purple are especially alive, though botanically less accurate than the flowers of William Weston Young. In the days before mechanisation every factory had its little band of enthusiastic amateur painters, and Young was a water-colourist of considerable local repute. His blossoms are painfully correct in detail, but, like the Hans Sloane copies, have a stiffness inseparable from the botanical textbook engravings, in this case taken from Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*.

During the first half of the 19th century much fine flower painting was done at every factory of importance, some of it still by specialists, but more, because of the demand for large services, by cheaper labour. In the Coalport and Worcester pattern books one sees

again and again references to Flowers by Girls or Women's Flowers. Presumably the floral borders of even expensive services were painted by female labour. As regards the finer work, on vases and other important pieces, Coalport enjoyed the services of several experts who are known to us by name. Kelshall's patterns feature fruiting branches and thread-like stems, Birbeck excelled in roses in the Billingsley style, Cecil Jones was a worthy rival of Pegg as a botanical painter and Thomas Dixon specialised in passion flowers and pansies. There is no doubt that Billingsley, who worked at Coalport in Shropshire for some time, played a great part in raising Coalport flower painting, as well as the quality of its porcelain body, to a high level, with the natural result that there is little difference indeed between the finest Coalport and Swansea ware. His style was copied everywhere, notably at the Spode factory, but also at Minton, Davenport, Rockingham and elsewhere throughout the Potteries.

Naturalistic flower painting of fine quality persisted through the 19th century, but the

ever-increasing demand for colourfully decorated porcelain gave rise to other more quickly and cheaply produced styles. There was the extended use of transfer-printing, of course, as exemplified at Coalport, where flat enamels were washed in over lightly printed outlines, with superficially attractive effect but with an absence of depth. Then in the 1830s, at Derby, Edwin Steele was responsible for a school of formal painting the feature of which is a standardised method of depicting every kind of common flower. These precepts were followed at Worcester, Davenport, Coalport and Rockingham (Fig. 5). Finally, we see the fashion of somewhat indefinite, hazy painting of flowers on, for example, the late 19th-century specimen vases of Doulton and Worcester, which sought with success to give colourful decoration without any attempt at botanical accuracy.

This short account ought not to be concluded without some reference to applied flowers, that is flowers modelled in clay and fastened to the ware with liquid clay or slip (Fig. 4). In the early days the Worcester,

Bow and Derby factories copied the Chinese fashion of placing small open blossoms upon the terminals of handles and upon the undersides of basket-work intersections, and of using open or closed flowers as tea-pot, coffee-pot and cream-jug lid knobs. At Longton Hall, in Staffordshire, William Little imitated the Meissen custom of encrusting the lids of ornamental vases with flowers of all kinds, a custom which was revived on early-19th-century porcelains of Rockingham, Coalport and Derby. These applied flowers are most delicately modelled and carefully enamelled, and are usually found combined with either flower or landscape painting.

It may be reasonably said in conclusion that whereas one may be in two minds as to the suitability of many styles of decoration on porcelain—for so many of them might so much more fittingly have been applied to flatter and more flattering canvases—the affinity between this lovely ware and flower painting is inescapably a desirable and natural one, because the two have so much in common.

Illustrations: 1, collection of Mr. F. A. Barrett; 2, collection of Mrs. H. Foden; 6, collection of Mr. H. W. Keil.



7.—NANTGARW PLATE, PAINTED WITH A VASE OF NATURALISTIC FLOWERS, ABOUT 1815

WHERE ENGLAND BEGINS

By
GEOFFREY GRIGSON

[In view of the Central Electricity Authority's proposal to build an atomic power station at Bradwell-on-Sea, at the mouth of the River Blackwater, in Essex, a special interest attaches to the following article, which discusses the early history of the district.—Ed.]

STARTING backwards, in retreat, is, perhaps, an unusual way of striving to give the peculiarity of a place. Yet leaving Ythancaestir, as we may call it for the moment, turning a back to the pale blue line of the North Sea and facing more or less to the sunset, I had the feeling, on my first visit, that here England, as nowhere else, began.

Actually, if not by a great deal, this low surface, this legless table of land between sea and sunset, lay east of London, as it were a landing place between London and Schleswig-Holstein, the *fons et origo* of the English; and not very far down the road from Ythancaestir a sign-post boldly, and in fact, pointed into the evening and said "London." Another should have pointed the opposite way and said Schleswig-Holstein or Anglo-Saxony.

More exactly, Ythancaestir is both end and beginning: it is beginning of England and end of Britain. You will find this peculiar place—not by that name on the map—on the extreme curve of a ness along the Essex coast, at the mouth of the Blackwater estuary, and the road to it is a Roman road, and Ythancaestir itself is—or was, not much being left—one of the forts of the Saxon Shore which were set up in the 4th century, in the last age of Roman Britain, apparently against Teutonic raiding and piracy.

I suppose the time to come out to Ythancaestir, or Othona, to give the fort its Romano-British name, would be very early, before dawn, or just as the light began to show up the elm trees and the flat distances, and the straight, muddy and rutty extent of the Roman road which drives out to Othona. Then, standing within the enclosure, leaning against the stones of St. Peter ad Murum, the solitary church here at Ythancaestir, you could watch the sun climb out of the North Sea, and put all of its colour back into the low, enormous landscape.

Ythancaestir or Othona is not like



THE LONELY 7th-CENTURY CHURCH OF ST. PETER ON THE WALL AT THE MOUTH OF THE BLACKWATER ESTUARY, IN ESSEX. "I had the feeling, on my first visit, that here England, as nowhere else, began."

Porchester or Burgh Castle or Richborough or Pevensey, other forts of the Saxon Shore which survive with sturdy walls more than head-high. Here there is only a low platform not far above the level of the saltings between fort and sea. The seaward wall has gone. The walls north and south are reduced to invisible foundations. The south wall alone protrudes a little from the turf—or, to be more exact, the turf on one side falls away from the stonework. Your sunrise, as you stood here on the grass, would reveal a desolation properly desolate, properly antique. The blue sea is some way ahead over the saltings, which are ochre-coloured in the winter, and also accented immediately by three landmarks, three concrete pyramids, two of them bright yellow, the third letter-box red. To your left, salting and sea stretch away towards Mersea Island and the Colne.

On the edge of the saltings a look-out hut stands upon legs, with steps climbing to it. To your right, just beyond the fragments of the south wall, a cottage and cottage garden are sunk in the ground, surrounded by a few gaunt sycamores, which stand up to the exposure, and a few bullace trees. A boat lies off the cottage, bright blue on the mud of a channel winding away North-Seaward through the saltings. Beyond the cottage, an infinity of level coast and winding sea-wall. On the landward side, the London side, flatness and flatness once more, emphasised by the few trees, even a small wood, by the mud-lengths of the Roman road and by the outline of farm buildings and a few houses towards the village of Bradwell-on-Sea. Overhead, a hundred and eighty degrees of arching sky.

Lonely now, to its Romano-British garrison Othona must have been deadly isolation, the dangerous sea in front, marshes left and right, behind the dull black forests which then occupied the London Clay; a country with only a few barbarian Celts, a few fishermen and a few salt-makers squatting along the soft shores of the Blackwater.

So much for end rather than beginning. More than one writer on the forts of the Saxon Shore has quoted Claudian, last of the classical poets of Rome, who makes Britain, or Britannia, speak of the consul Stilicho's re-invigoration of the British defences after 380 A.D. Tattooed and dressed in a blue cloak, Britannia recalls how the sea had foamed with hostile oars, though now she had no more need to watch along the whole length of her shore for the Saxon who might descend with the least veering of the wind. But the power of the forts, the navy and the troops dwindled, and the Saxons came once more, and within a hundred or so years of Claudian's poem the Saxons had all the east of England under their broad Teutonic thumb. So Othona becomes Ythancaestir, the end becomes a beginning and, back turned to that sea from which the Saxons have waded ashore, we may look from Ythancaestir, look, indeed, from the church of St. Peter on the Wall, at all the history of the English, spreading wider than all these wide flats of Essex.

St. Peter on the Wall—on the wall it is, astride the west wall of the fort, an upstanding gaunt building, and one of the most ancient of the Christian churches of England. "This Church," says a notice on the door, "is always open," and I thought, when I pushed into the plain interior, of going from church to church at Ravenna, of going into Sant' Apollinare in Classe, all by itself outside Ravenna, on a sea flat where there was once a Byzantine harbour and town.

The comparison is not altogether frivolous. True, that St. Peter ad Murum has had many uses. Looking a trifle like a tall barn, it has been used as a barn, and in north wall and south wall you can see, from the line between old and new masonry, how entrances were cut for cart and wagon. It has been used, when it had a small tower, as a lighthouse or beacon. It was an army office when defenders were looking out to sea once more from Othona in the first World War.

It is simple and plain. By contrast, Sant' Apollinare in Classe is long, lofty and noble, and has always been held in honour. Yet this little church in the north and that large Byzantine church in the south were built within a hundred years of each other, and both of them are buildings of the Roman tradition. Both are apsidal churches. St. Peter ad Murum (like the early Saxon church of St. Pancras at Canterbury) had an apse separated by columns from the nave. The colonnade has gone, and the curve of the apse can be traced only in the turf. High up on the walls—St. Peter's is tall for its size—little round-headed windows admit the strong light of the headland; open the west door (now the only door), when you are there at



ST. PETER ON THE WALL: THE EAST END OF THE CHURCH



VIEW FROM THE TOWER OF BRADWELL-ON-SEA CHURCH OVER THE BLACKWATER ESTUARY TOWARDS MERSEA ISLAND. The site of the atomic power station proposed by the Central Electricity Authority is between the foreground and the river

sunset rather than sunrise, and the coloured light from the west comes in and strikes across to the modern rood above the altar.

As every book remarks, St. Peter ad Murum is no doubt the church raised by St. Cedd some time after 653, when Cedd, a stern and strong Irish-trained ecclesiastic, was sent to Sigbert, king of the East Saxons, to preach the word to the heathens of his realm. Made bishop of the East Saxons, Cedd preached and baptised at Ythancaestir and built his church there from the stones and tiles of the Roman fort. Some ten years later he died of the plague in the monastery which he founded in the wilderness of Yorkshire.

Nearly a century ago, in the days when archaeologists—or antiquaries—could still dare to be sententious in their descriptions and when the buried masonry of Othona had just been rediscovered, an account in *Archaeologia* ended with a likeable peroration. The four bare walls of the church, it said, "stand on the seashore, a skeleton, a monument of that instability and vicissitude to which all things human are subject." And to Othona, in those days, and to St. Peter ad Murum (still a barn), no one came

except farm-labourers and now and then a curious traveller. Yet couldn't St. Peter's be taken, as one sees it now, for stability as much as instability? There it survives, roofed and dry and in good repair, and re-consecrated, still lonely but undeniably cherished.

Othona, Ythancaestir, may be a little disappointing at first, especially if you hit an unpleasant day. The track keeps it free of cars and unviolated, but the sea does not lap wall or bastion, as at Porchester, for example; at ordinary tide it does not lap even the shore, keeping its distance across the saltings. Yet everything combines, landscape, seascape, extent and detail, civilisations, a past and a surrounding present always suggestive, and wonderful enough in most conditions from snow to sunlight. Contemplate the world here, and your spirit has room to move—to move to all points of the compass and backwards, into the bargain, through centuries.

After all, doesn't a low coast, a coast where a country (and a history) begin just above sea-level, spell continuity? And doesn't a cliff spell opposition or present a full stop, an obstacle? At Ythancaestir, I find, England not only begins

but shades off towards its mother Continent. One has the same emotion on the low fringes of New England, where America faces its European parent, and where there seems no reason, exactly, why the ocean should have ended and the land begun. Indeed, Othona and Ythancaestir would be no bad place to display to Americans, as a stepping-stone in time and place between Ur, Athens, Rome and the lakeside of Chicago, or the gawky suspension bridge of the Golden Gate.

There is one other point. They talk of restoring St. Peter ad Murum; and within limits I hope they do, I hope they put back the colonnade, open the east end of the church and restore the apse. Sir Charles Peers once reported that the church should remain "without the slightest suspicion of restoration—far more impressive in its venerable simplicity than any furnishings could make it." Though the interior need never be cluttered, wouldn't that, after all, be a kind of pseudo-tough softness, a sentimentality, making a superstition out of the past? And wouldn't such a policy of hands off altogether be a poor tribute to St. Cedd, and his cause?

ANIMALS' BELLS ◁ By J. D. U. WARD

WANTED, Swiss Cow Bells for two cows in Scotland; loud tone, to be heard at a distance. Who shall say what triviality, such as a chance-seen advertisement, will start a mood of nostalgia, of sentimental recollections of things which we have loved long since and lost awhile? There must be a few places in England, and rather more in Wales and Scotland, where the chiming of cow bells is heard every day and excites never a thought, but I cannot remember when and where I last heard them. Perhaps it was 27 years ago in Western Alberta, in the foothills of the Rockies, where our house-cows were always belled. We used to say that one or two were cunning enough to keep still deliberately, so that their bells should be silent while they hid in dense willow scrub, if they did not want to be found and driven the mile or two home on a summer evening. To-day, in southern England, the conditions in which cows would be belled for utilitarian reasons must be what the plant-collectors call rare and local. Cows in milk are either kept in fenced fields or (in a very few places) allowed to graze on commons so small that there is no need for bells to announce their whereabouts.

Presumably sheep bells are rather less rare, but it is notorious that the ancient practice of herding sheep on the downs has much declined in the last 40 years and particularly in the last 15. I think I once read a learned article on downland sheep bells—about how some shepherds prized their bells highly and selected them with an ear to the effect produced when the flock was feeding. In Canada we had sheep

bells, but we were not nice about them: I had seven bells on a flock of 500 head, and the object was not to please any human ears, but to provide a method by which an unskilled herder could make some kind of a rough check—an approximate count—of his flock when it was so widely spread out that a few sheep must always be out of sight. The belled sheep were, in a sense, markers, and in no way leaders comparable with the bell-wethers in stock-yards.

There are also the horse bells which teams used to wear on farms or when hauling on the roads. These, too, have been the subject of one or two special studies by people interested in by-gones. But how far would most of us have to go to-day to find a team wearing a full set of bells or even to see horse bells in a museum?

There must be a lore of animal-carried bells unlikely to be known to anyone born within the present century. In contrast with church bells, which have been recorded and discussed in many books and in articles without number, these various animal bells have been little written up: a brief article here or there seems to be all that has appeared. And there must have been other bells which had almost all fallen silent before the birth of the oldest man now living: the bells of hawks and falcons, the bells of the draught dogs and of the packhorse trains were surely as rare in the year of Inker-man as the muffin man's bell is to-day.

But in other lands there has been less "progress," and the bells of animals have not been discarded quite so completely as in England. It is still the law in some countries that sleigh horses must wear bells, for the

silence of a sleigh can be dangerous, and surely the Swiss cows (now immured for the winter) cannot be the only ones habitually to wear bells when their high pastures are green. Will there not be bells in the Pyrenees, in many of the forest regions of Norway and Sweden and in the marshlands of Poland? Only last February, in quite different surroundings, I was once awakened by the sound of a single rather melancholy bell passing. I went to the window and saw that a camel had just gone down the road, with an old man sitting lopsidedly and rather like a parcel in one half of a pack-saddle. A little later there was the jingle of many small bells: this time a flock of goats, their udders distended, were being driven down into the town to be milked on the pavement at customers' doors. In two hours' time they would be walking back to browse on the mountain-side, where the bells would tell how far they strayed.

Though bells of so many different kinds have been and still are worn by so many different animals in different circumstances, they do not seem to have been noticed by poets or the writers of tales. It is not wholly the fault of my memory that I can recall no written mention of the bells worn by cows, sheep, goats, horses, mules and camels: a quick glance at the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* has revealed that of the 56 references under bell and bells, the nearest (and apparently the only) approach to anything of the kind here discussed is the statement, "I shall bell the cat," by Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus.

THE MYSTERIES OF MALMESBURY

By KATHARINE ASHWORTH

THE old market town of Malmesbury stands on a bold isolated hill in Wiltshire almost surrounded by the River Avon and its tributaries. These are crossed by six bridges linking the river valleys with the steep picturesque streets of this ancient fortress town, once renowned throughout the world. As you climb the main street from the old water mill at the bottom, up between bow-windowed inns and mellow stone-roofed houses towards the ruins of the great abbey standing against the skyline above, it seems as if history leaps to life at every step of the way. Beneath the pavements is a maze of tunnels, in which from time to time strange discoveries are made; here lie the secrets and mysteries of Malmesbury. These tunnels run in several directions under the abbey, the inns grouped about it which were its former hospices, and the houses and gardens to the outskirts of the town and the river bank.

Long ago in the dim beginnings of Malmesbury only a stronghold called Ingleburne castle stood on this hill, and to its shelter in the 7th century came a man of extraordinary learning, Maikdolph, an Irish monk, who obtained permission from the men in charge of the castle to make a hermitage under the walls. Here he collected a few scholars, and from this primitive school grew the Benedictine monastery which Maikdolph founded towards the end of his life. On his death in 676 he was succeeded by his most illustrious pupil, Aldhelm, a relative of Ina, King of Wessex.

Aldhelm, who became abbot and saint, is a remarkable figure in our history. He was not only a learned ecclesiastic, doctor, poet, musician and an eloquent speaker, but a great builder as well. He enlarged the old church of Maikdolph, and close by he built a dwelling for his monks. It was he who constructed and played the first recorded organ in England and he was the first Englishman to teach Latin in this country. Aldhelm governed the monastery and college for nearly 34 years, during which time he made Malmesbury one of the great centres of learning in Europe, learning which would be regarded as considerable to day and which, in that age, must have been remarkable in the darkness of contemporary ignorance. He died in 709 and was buried in Malmesbury Abbey, where his shrine was visited by pilgrims for nearly 900 years. William the Conqueror, who was "mild to those good men who loved God," founded a feast in his honour on May 25 which is still observed every year.



THE MARKET CROSS AT MALMESBURY, WILTSHIRE, ERECTED DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY VII

Even more firmly established in local affection is Malmesbury's great benefactor King Athelstan, first king of all England, and grandson of Alfred the Great. He granted 500 acres of land to the ancient Corporation in gratitude to the men of Malmesbury for their help in defeating the Danes. In the old Court House I was shown the charter of the royal gift, ratified by Richard II in 1381 and again confirmed by William III. A Court is held here five times a year, and when one of the plots of land becomes vacant lots are drawn for it; the fortunate one goes to the King's Heath with the Under-steward, who cuts a turf from the plot, and handing it to him beats him three times with a twig cut from a tree on that piece of land with the words which have been repeated on such occasions from time immemorial:

*This turf and twig I give to thee,
The same as King Athelstan gave to me,
And a faithful brother I hope thou'lt be.*

The Under-steward then strikes the heel of his

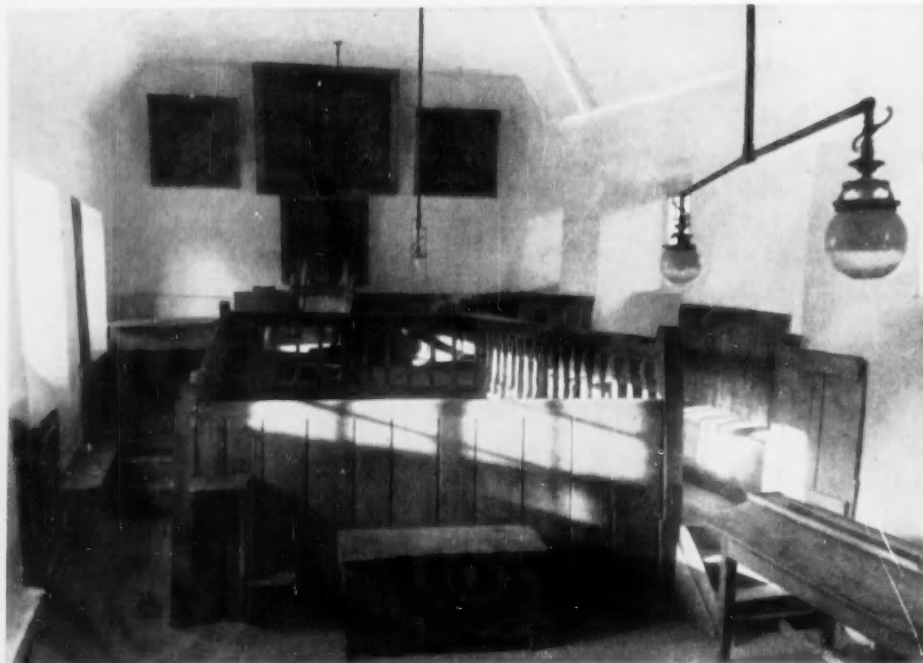
shoe into the ground, the new owner drops a two-shilling piece into the hole thus made, and all adjourn to a near-by inn to celebrate.

The King to whom the people of Malmesbury owe so much was buried beneath the high altar in the church of Aldhelm which preceded the present building. A 14th-century altar tomb stands in the north aisle of the present ruined abbey and upon it lies the recumbent figure of a monarch said to represent Athelstan, but the tomb itself is empty and regarded merely as a memorial.

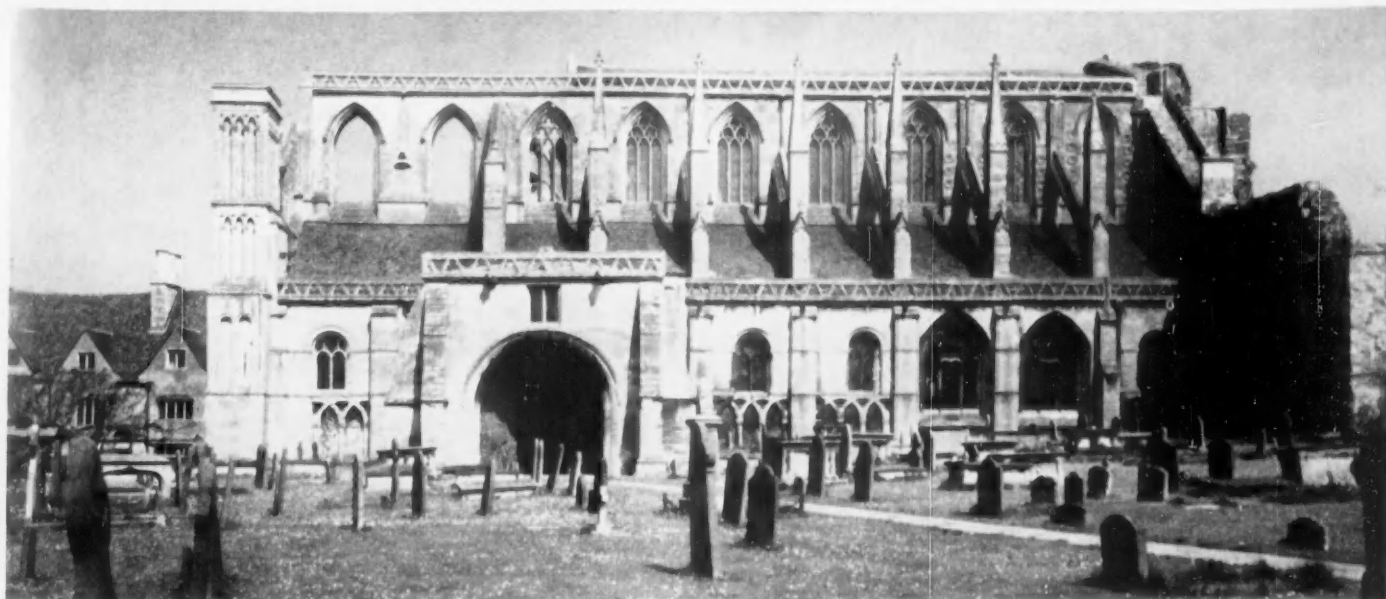
In the middle of the abbey forecourt stands a Gothic market cross considered to be one of the finest in the country. It was erected during the reign of Henry VII and was, therefore, comparatively new when Leland saw it and praised it as "a right fair and costely peace of worke... made al of stone, and curiously vouldit for poore market folkes to stande dry when rayne cummith."

The majestic ruin of the abbey itself, situated on the crown of the hill, must in the days of its glory have been one of the most impressive sights in England with its hospitiums grouped about it and beyond the walls its vineyards, fishponds, orchards, farm and mill. It is of the late Norman period, built in the form of a cross, its total length being 326 feet, and the steeple which later fell and caused such havoc was said to be "a mighty pyramis" higher than that of Salisbury Cathedral. The whole monastery covered some 45 acres, filling all the top of the hill and dominating the town below. The town, which was granted by King John to the abbey, was a mere adjunct of this great religious house and the inhabitants had to find part of their rent in service, part in kind, and part in money.

Soon after the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII the abbey was sold to William Stumpe, a clothier, for £1,117 15s. 11d. Stumpe has been abused, and with reason, for he set up his looms in the monastic buildings and tore down parts of the abbey to sell the stone. His worst crime was the destruction of the library, the collection and production of which had been the work of the monks for centuries. He used pages from books for filling bung-holes of barrels, and the exquisitely illuminated pages of the great bibles for wrapping and despatching his cloth. But in spite of this we owe to him the preservation of the fragment which remains, for he gave the nave of the Abbey to the town as a church, though it is recorded that he did so only in fear of the anger of the people of Malmesbury at the sight of his operations on this sacred ground.



INTERIOR OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE. A court is held here five times a year to conduct the management of King Athelstan's gift of land to the men of Malmesbury



THE GREAT NORMAN ABBEY OF MALMESBURY. It was founded in the 7th century by Maildolph and was finally sold to a cloth merchant at the Reformation

Even to-day the structure is still beautiful, with its great pillars, flying buttresses, and flights of stone steps which now lead up only into the sky. Before entering the porch I paused for a moment to read on a gravestone in the grass one of the strangest epitaphs I have ever seen. It records an accident which took place more than two centuries ago when a travelling menagerie was temporarily housed in the yard of the White Lion inn near by. Anna Twynnoy, a servant at the inn, was teasing a fierce tiger through the bars of its cage when it broke loose and tore her to pieces. Her fate is commemorated in the following words:

*In the bloom of Life
She's snatched from hence,
She had not room
To make defence,
For Tyger fierce
Took Life away,
And here she lies
In a bed of clay,
Until the Resurrection Day.*

The porch, carved with biblical scenes, is of a richness unique in this country, and through the open doorway there is a vista of pillars and arches of white stone. Built out from the gallery, also in stone, is a box-shaped loft with open sides from which the monks who kept continuous watch day and night could observe most of the interior.

Waiting for me within was a man whose long life has been spent almost entirely in and around the abbey and whose knowledge of and love for it are probably greater than those of any other living person. He received me beneath the stained glass window which depicts Aldhelm holding in his hands the unfolded scroll of a plan of the abbey. Under this window stands a gift

of the Lovell family, the old chest of the mistle-toe-bough story.

In the parvise, a small panelled room above the porch, he showed me a richly illuminated Latin Bible in four large volumes, the gift of the Earl of Suffolk, and believed to have been part of the Abbey library. On the walls of the parvise hangs a photograph of the magnificent ciborium of the abbey which many years ago, and without the knowledge of those in charge of the abbey treasures, somehow found its way to an auction room and there was sold for £6,000. But many of the wonderful treasures of Malmesbury, some believed to have been found underground, have been either openly or secretly sold.

In the nave the spot was pointed out to me where, during the restorations in 1928, the workmen came upon a number of stone coffins, including one which contained the body of an abbot. "There he lay," my companion told me, "his scarlet and blue robes as fresh as the day he was buried, and his beard, which was snow white, had grown right down to his feet."

My guide then conducted me to the spot where centuries ago the monks had just robed for matins at midnight and were forming into procession when the great tower fell. It is said they believed the end of the world had come, and crowded together in fear until daylight when they emerged and looked upon the ruins in which they themselves would have been killed had the collapse occurred a few minutes later.

There are people living near the abbey who say they often hear the ghostly singing of monks walking in procession through the nave, and workmen have told of seeing a monk flitting about at dawn among the gravestones searching intently, until, throwing up his hands

as if in joy at having found the object of his search, he disappeared into the ground. On summer evenings, too, one can often see a group of people standing at the back of the abbey listening for the ghostly playing of an organ which it is said can at such times be heard. Some of them even described to me the music—thin, reedy sounds faint on the evening air.

A man now over 80 told me how as a boy he was allowed to wander about in the tunnels beneath the Old Bell inn, which almost adjoins the abbey, when workmen were extending the wine cellars, and the strange things he saw and heard there were such, he said, that few would believe him who had not seen and heard for themselves. Holding a candle high above his head he saw four great archways which formed a dome, and strange carvings in the vaulted roof, and on shelves in the walls were stone coffins, some with lids, some without, as well as skeletons and other objects scattered about the floors. The skeleton of a nun was discovered bricked up in a wall, and on the lid of a stone coffin lay a pair of unusual spurs of mediæval origin made in metal and jointed to fit any size of boot.

These were lent to me by the daughter of the former landlord of the Old Bell, and that night in the great bedroom which I occupied at the inn overshadowed by the walls of the abbey, I stood by the log fire in the huge fireplace and examined the fine workmanship of the spurs, the details of the hinges, the buckles and the sharp points of the rowels. At last I laid them down on an old carved chest beside the fireplace. My last waking thought was whether the owner of the spurs lying there would appear in the night to collect them. In such surroundings, and with my mind full of all I had been told, such a visitation seemed by no means improbable.



ONE OF A PAIR OF ADJUSTABLE MEDIEVAL SPURS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE UNDERGROUND TUNNELS ADJOINING THE ABBEY. (Left) Closed for wear. (Above) Fully opened

MOOR PLACE, HERTFORDSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF MR. M. R. NORMAN By GORDON NARES

Designed by Robert Mitchell, one of the numerous little-known architects who worked in the manner of Adam, for James Gordon and completed in 1779.

NUMEROUS British 18th-century architects indulged in a subtle kind of self-advertisement, which consisted of publishing a learned tome about some aspect of architecture, illustrated with plans and views of real or imaginary buildings—including, more or less blatantly, some to their own designs. Perhaps the classic example is Colin Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. A less-known instance is a book published in 1801 by Robert Mitchell, an architect whose work might otherwise have remained anonymous or been ascribed to others. This handsome folio, written in both English and French, is entitled *Plans, and Views in Perspective, with Descriptions of Buildings erected in England and Scotland; and also an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman and Gothic Architecture, accompanied with Designs*. Apart from the information given in this book about his six principal works, which include Moor Place, little seems to be known about Mitchell—not even the dates of his birth and death. From his own christian name, however, and from the fact that at least three out of his six clients have Scottish surnames, one may perhaps infer that he came from Scotland, and from an examination of his buildings one can assume that he was influenced by the work of his famous contemporary and possible fellow-countryman, Robert Adam, to whom, indeed, some of Mitchell's work has been attributed—including Moor Place.

The house, as we saw last week, was built for James Gordon, who inherited the property and an Elizabethan house from an uncle in 1768. The old building was demolished and the new house arose alongside. It was evidently completed by 1779, which is the date carved with James Gordon's coat-of-arms on a plaque above the front door (Fig. 1), but it must have been begun several years earlier, for one of the rainwater-heads is dated 1777. Most of Mitchell's documented work dates from the 1790s, so Moor Place must be one of his earliest commissions. He describes it

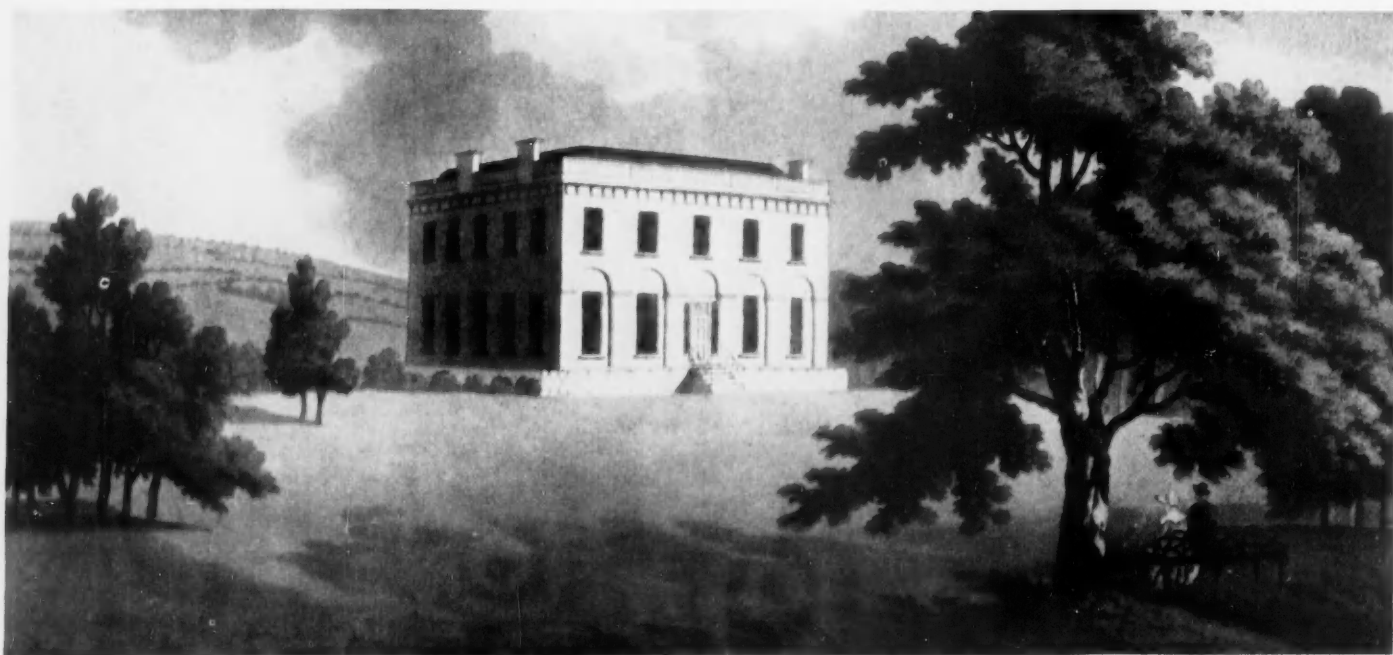


1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT, FACING WEST

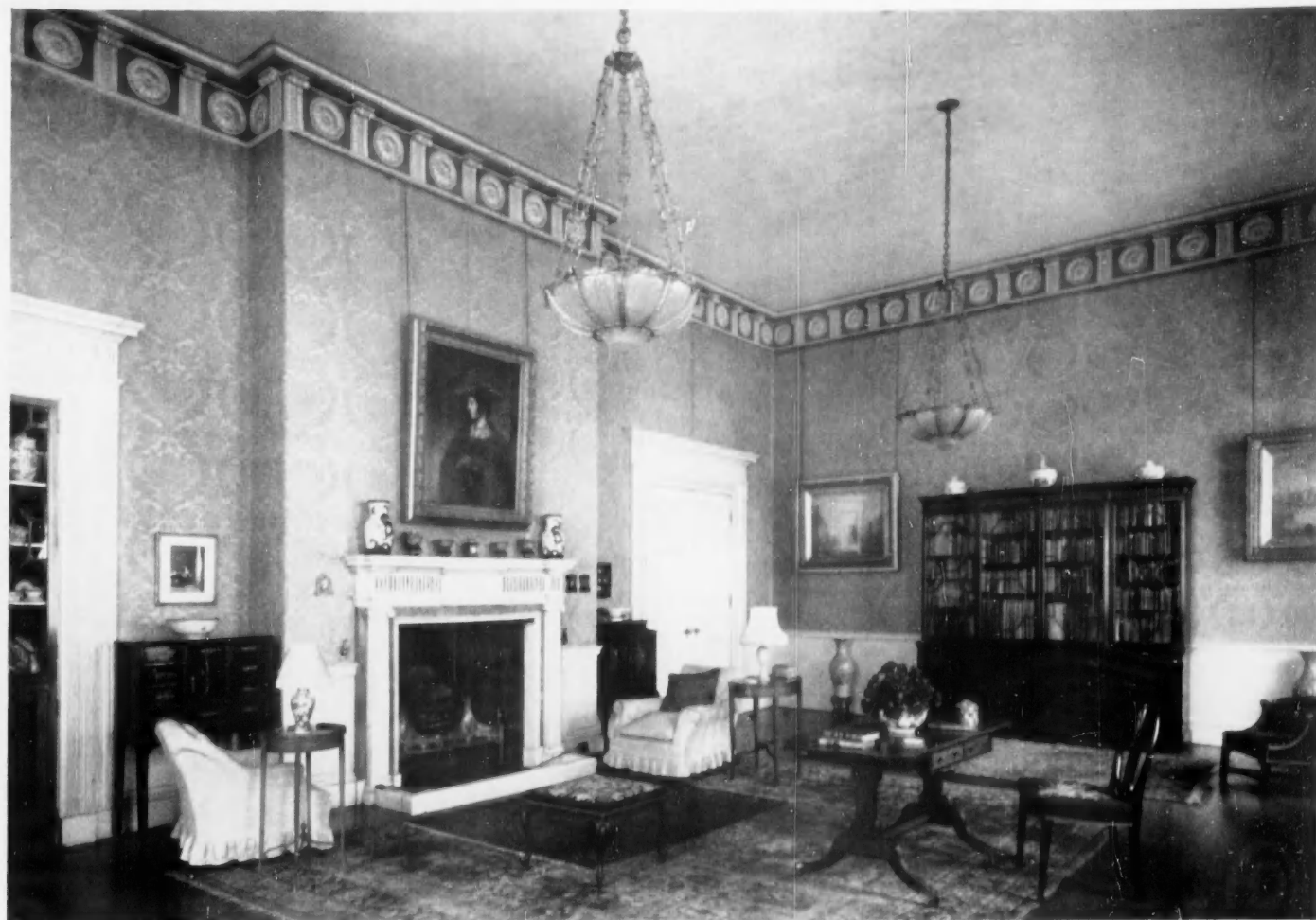
as follows: "Moore-Place, in Hertfordshire, is situated nine miles from Hertford. The house is built upon a rising ground, in a park well planted with trees of a stately growth, and commands a prospect of a rich and agreeable country. The plan of the house is nearly square; a form which, though it does not produce an extended front, is in a measure compensated by admitting of a division in the plan, in which the apartments are more capacious and better arranged than any other form will admit." Among the plates at the

end of the book is a coloured view of the north and west fronts (Fig. 2) and plans of the ground and first floors (Fig. 7).

Since Mitchell's day Moor Place has been extended both to the north and to the south, but his elegant square block is still the core of the house, and a comparison of Figs. 1 and 2 will show how little its west front has altered in nearly two centuries. The trees and plants have grown, the brick and stone have weathered, but that is all. The façade is five bays wide and of two principal storeys, raised



2.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NORTH AND WEST FRONTS, FROM ROBERT MITCHELL'S BOOK, *DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND*, 1801



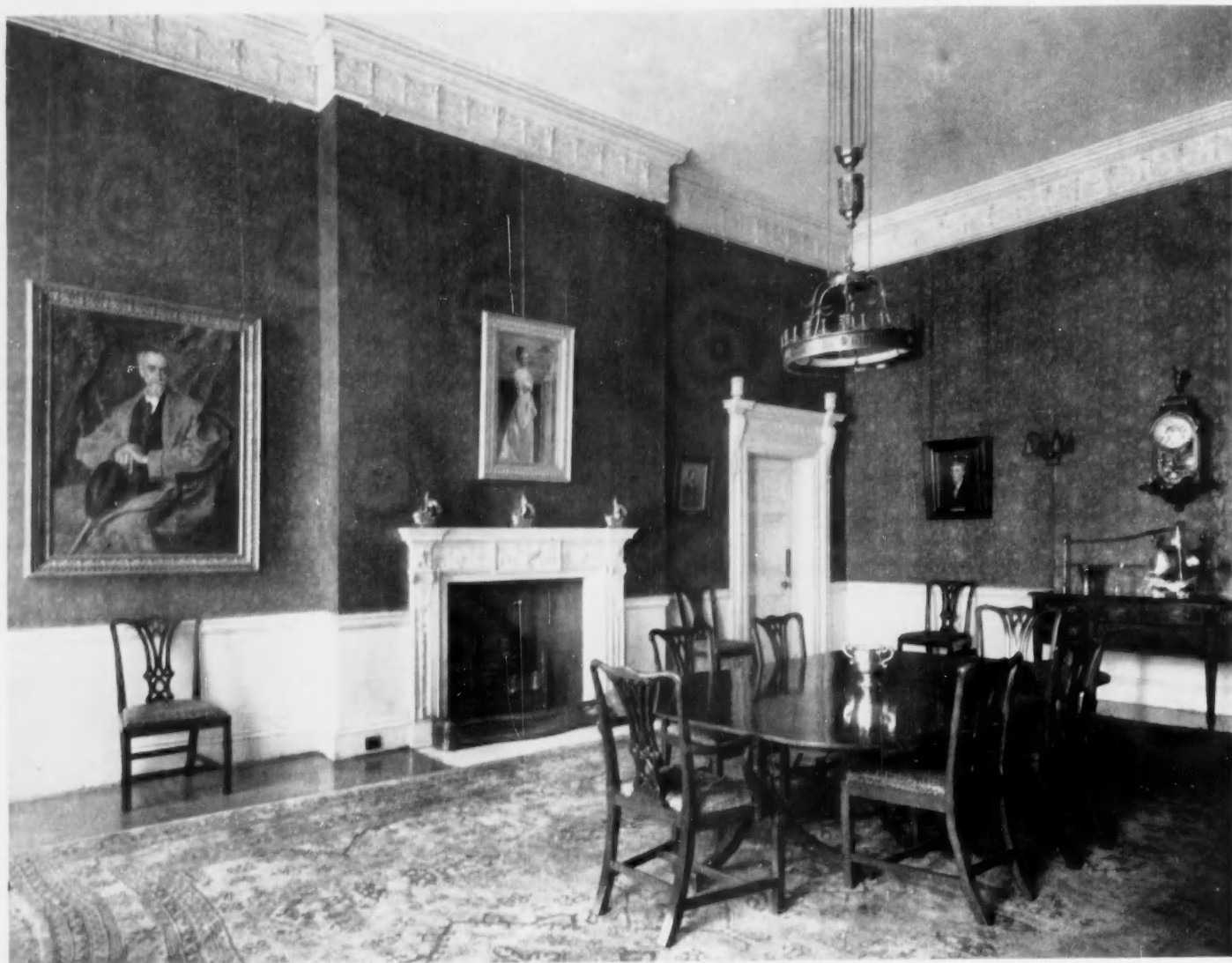
3.—THE DRAWING-ROOM, WHICH WAS FORMERLY THE DINING-ROOM, IN THE EAST FRONT (Right) 4.—THE DRAWING-ROOM FRENCH WINDOW

upon a basement (Fig. 1). The ground-floor windows are set in shallow arched recesses, which give the elevation rhythm and interest. This was one of Mitchell's favourite motifs, as were also the brackets used beneath the cornice instead of the more orthodox architrave and frieze.

In the middle bay of the west front is the front door, with its graceful wrought-iron railings and fanlight. It opens into a narrow hall leading to the central top-lit staircase, both of which were illustrated last week. From the staircase hall all the principal rooms can be reached, as a glance at the plan reproduced in Fig. 7 will show. In his book Mitchell gives the legend for the different rooms, all of which, with the exception of the entrance hall, have changed their function since his day. Room B he calls the library. This has now been converted into cloakrooms, and the library is on the other side of the entrance hall in the room marked C, which Mitchell designates breakfast-room. Rooms D and E he names drawing-room and eating-room respectively, but these two have now been transposed. There are minor discrepancies of detail between the plan as published and the house as it stands to-day, but the relation of the rooms is the same and successfully demonstrates Mitchell's theory that a square house allows the rooms to be "more capacious and better arranged than any other form will admit." The central staircase hall makes passages unnecessary on the ground floor, and even on the first floor there is only a short length, which is more like a gallery than a passage, as it forms part of Mitchell's ingenious design for the decoration of the staircase.

The present drawing-room (Fig. 3) occupies the three southern bays of the east front. The door by which it is entered from the staircase hall is on the axis of the front door, and the vista that one obtains across the house as one enters is extended eastwards across the park by the drawing-room french window (Fig. 4), which marks the centre of the east front. This french window has a delicate fanlight, but the room's other decoration is more masculine in character, befitting its original status as the dining-room. Thus the frieze is composed of bold consoles alternating with rosettes, and the overdoors have Roman emperors' heads in simple garlands. The atmosphere appropriate to an 18th-century dining-room





5.—THE DINING-ROOM. On the left is Augustus John's portrait of the late Lord Norman, Governor of the Bank of England



6.—THE LIBRARY. The mahogany bookcase on the left, stamped with the name Taylor and Sons, of Great Dover-street, is over 24 feet long

is further enhanced by the presence of the infant Bacchus in the central plaque of the inlaid marble chimney-piece. Above the chimney-piece hangs an early copy of a portrait of Saskia by Rembrandt; other versions of this painting exist, notably at Antwerp. Two other paintings in the drawing-room that demand attention are those flanking the mahogany break front bookcase on the north wall. They are a free rendering of Turner's *Dido building Carthage* in the National Gallery and a Venetian canal scene. The painter of these two pictures is unknown, but he was obviously a disciple of Turner and manages to echo the master's dramatic handling of sun and light, buildings and boats. The walls on which these pictures hang are covered with a green floral wallpaper, and this colour is repeated in a darker shade for the curtains and the ground of the frieze. The architectural details are picked out in white.

The adjoining dining-room (Fig. 5) occupies the remainder of the east front, and its decoration is as feminine as the drawing-room's is masculine. The enriched cornice

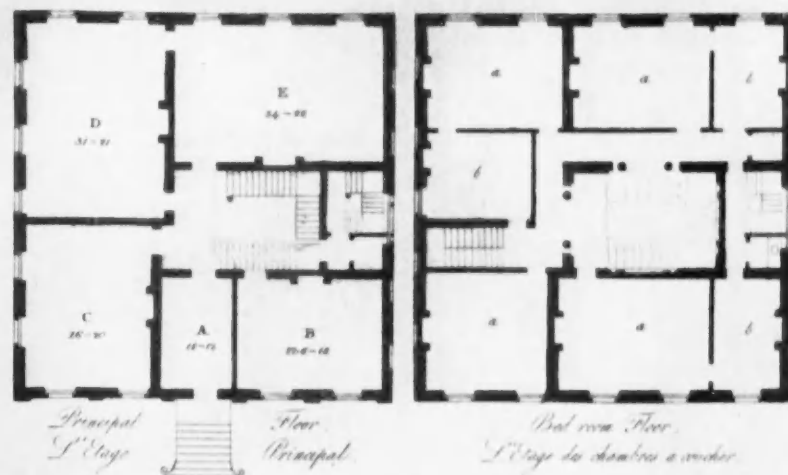
has a frieze of alternating cherubs and urns linked by foliage, and the urn motif is repeated in the overdoors and the white marble chimney-piece (Fig. 8). This is a crisp and beautifully carved essay in the Adam manner, with an urn in the central plaque and sphinxes at the corners. An unusual feature is the pair of tiny heads taking the place of volutes in the capitals beneath these sphinxes. The walls of the dining-room are clothed with an American blue-and-silver wallpaper introduced half a century ago, and against it hang a number of family portraits, including works by de Laszlo, Maria Kammerer and Herkomer. But the painting that most catches the eye is Augustus John's masterly portrait of the late Lord Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, which hangs to the



8.—THE DINING-ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE

left of the chimney-piece (Fig. 5). Above the chimney-piece is a portrait by F. Yates of the present occupier's grandmother, Mrs. F. H. Norman, in the background of which can be seen the library chimney-piece (Figs. 8 and 9).

The library backs on to the dining-room, but faces west. The windows on the room's north wall shown by Mitchell on his plan have long since been blocked up, if indeed they were ever built. It seems probable, too, that the room did not remain the breakfast-room for any length of time, but was soon converted to its present use as a library, for the mahogany bookcase that extends the length of the north wall (Fig. 6) must surely have been made for this position, and it appears to date from the beginning of the 19th century. Apart from its great length—over 24 feet—this bookcase is unusual in that the doors to its lattice-fronted shelves have no stiles, which necessitates an elaborate arrangement of hinges. On each of the cupboard doors of this bookcase is stamped the name of Taylor and Sons, of Great Dover-street. On the smaller bookcase illustrated in Fig. 6 can be seen a brilliant little bronze seated figure by Mr. Henry Moore, whose house, like Moor Place, is in the parish of Much Hadham. This figure was presented by the members of his family to Mr. R. C. Norman, father of the present occupier and brother of the late Lord Norman, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

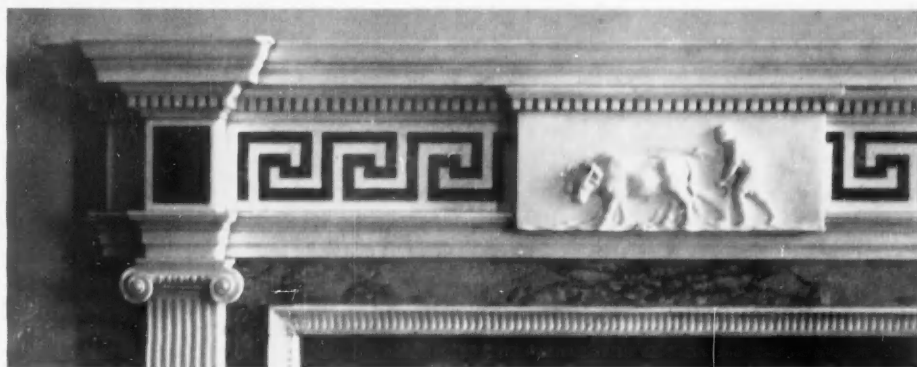


7.—PLANS OF THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS, FROM MITCHELL'S BOOK. North is to the left. A, entrance hall. C, library, formerly breakfast-room. D, dining-room, formerly drawing-room. E, drawing-room, formerly dining-room

The decoration in the library further demonstrates Mitchell's easy familiarity with the Classical vocabulary, which he uses for the decoration of all the main rooms throughout the house and in several of the bedrooms without once repeating himself, although many of the same motifs occur. The library frieze is of tall urns and crossed spears between sprays of wheatears. The walls of this room, unlike those of the drawing-room and the dining-room, are divided into panels by narrow mouldings. They are painted a pale lemon yellow, and this colour is echoed in the curtains. The chimney-piece (Fig. 9) is of white and veined marble with fluted Ionic columns and an inlaid key-pattern in the frieze, and betrays a hint of the Palladian style which is noticeable also in the exteriors of some of Mitchell's buildings. The central plaque has an admirably modelled relief of a bearded man

ploughing with a pair of oxen—probably intended to represent Cincinnatus. It is interesting to compare this plaque with a plaque of the same subject carved in wood on the frieze of a cupboard (Fig. 10) in the library at Craycombe House, Worcestershire, home of the late Francis Brett Young, the celebrated novelist. Both the interior and exterior of Craycombe, which was built about 1790, have many points in common with Mitchell's known houses—compare, for example, the Roman emperor's heads in the cupboard frieze with those in the overdoors in the dining-room at Moor Place—and it is possible that Craycombe can be added to the list of works of this interesting but comparatively unknown architect.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to Mr. R. C. Norman, who was for many years Vice-Chairman of the National Trust and a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission, for his help in the preparation of these articles and for pointing out to me the resemblance between Craycombe and Moor Place.



9.—DETAIL OF THE CHIMNEY-PIECE IN THE LIBRARY. (Below) 10.—DETAIL OF A CUPBOARD IN THE LIBRARY AT CRAYCOMBE HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE. Compare with the overdoors in Fig. 3 and the plaque in Fig. 9



CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS

THE casual sight of a single word in a newspaper article has brought vividly to my mind a little scene which I had almost forgotten. It is at Aberdovey on the day before the Welsh Championship meeting and there is a crowd of players from Welsh clubs, their balls set out in order of priority, ready to start. To them suddenly appears a formidable and dignified figure, Major G., the captain of the local club. He announces that by a club rule the captain can start whenever he pleases, and proceeds amid a stupefied silence to drive off. The silence endures till he has marched some twenty yards after his ball, when it is broken by John Hunter, a pleasant, rough-and-ready old Scotsman from Glamorgan, with a bristling red beard. "Any more captains?" he shouts at the top of his voice; but Major G., with never a turn of the head, strides straight on in savage grandeur.

Needless to say the word that brought back that scene of more than fifty years by gone was "captain." I was reading with a great deal of pleasure that Gerald Micklem has been appointed captain of the English side in the home internationals for 1956. This is the wisest possible choice, the more so if possible because he has already been made captain of the R. and A. sides for the coming summer and will presumably be captain of the Walker Cup side of 1957. It is right and proper that the greater should include the less, and as he will have among the English selectors Raymond Oppenheimer, who is Chairman of the R. and A. Selection Committee, they will make a nice, snug little party, and the recommendations from the English Committee will not get lost on their way to the British one.

I do not know whether Micklem will play himself. My guess, and it is only a guess, is that he will not, except in an emergency. But it is entirely right that he should not be labelled "non-playing," for a captain who can come to the rescue is invaluable. Last year when the English team at Birkdale, supposed to be one of all the talents, suffered a series of mishaps in its shoulders and stomachs, it was a very good thing that Leonard Crawley, the captain, could step into the breach; and indeed if some of the other members of the side could have played half as well as he did, England would not have finished with a rather humiliating record. Generally speaking, however, I dare say a captain's duties are enough in themselves.

LENDING AND BORROWING

GREATLY obliging, very greatly trusting, you lend your car to a neighbour. He would drive his guests to the station, as his own car is temporarily disabled. Too exuberant in his hospitality, however, he drives the guests all the way home, a dozen miles beyond the station. Returning he is run into by a motor-lorry driven carelessly, his own conduct as driver being beyond criticism. Your car is pretty well done for. To whom can you look for compensation?

Such is the problem posed by a correspondent. Your insurance company, doubtless, will pay up; nevertheless, it is well to know what attitude the law adopts. In brief it is this: by his unauthorised use of the car the borrower, careful and skilful driver though he was, is liable for the damage; and we may assume that the insurance company, this knowledge available, will have no scruples in claiming against him. For, since you yourself have no valid claim against the careless lorry driver, neither has the insurance company in your place. By using the car for a purpose not authorised by the lender the borrower became liable as its insurer.

If the accident had befallen during the authorised use, the borrower goes unscathed. In a very early case the judges were concerned with the liability of one that borrowed solely for his own benefit: "gratuitous bailment" is the swelling term for such a borrowing; *commodation* the Romans called it. The lender gets nothing for his loan save the glow of virtue that, we are assured, ever attends upon the

At least people who ought to know tell me so, but I admit I am a little bit of an infidel on the subject. It is one on which I have a gentle disagreement with some of my best friends. The other day I read of one of them announcing rather portentously: "The captain of a modern golf side is just as important a person as the captain of a cricket XI." The italics are mine; I want to know why "modern." Has the game of golf changed so much that such a prodigious fuss is necessary? Are there now such subtle and difficult problems of strategy or tactics that poor old gents of my epoch, who played in teams and were sometimes even captains, are incapable of understanding them? Do the teams of to-day take more nursing than their predecessors? Of the last two Walker Cup teams who went to America in neither case did the captain play in the match, and it was said, whether accurately or otherwise, that they were so busy keeping their men in a good humour that they had no time to settle down to their own game. If this was in the least true, it strikes me as rather pitiful and absurd.

I am far from saying that the captains under whom I played might not have done more than in fact they did. I don't know who they were and perhaps they did not exist. I remember that when we were photographed after lunch we always put John Ball in the middle, but that was due to his greatness; I don't think he was officially captain. In fact the only captain I can recall is myself in my last year, 1924, and that was the year in which the English Union reinforced the R. and A. Selection Committee, and it was probably their doing that I was captain. I remember only one action that I took in that office. After I had put our team in order someone came to me in a secret, cloak-and-dagger manner and hissed in my ear that Scotland were attempting some "funny business" and were putting Robert Harris to play low down. I said, with a fine determined idleness, that what they gamed on the swings they would probably lose on the roundabouts, and that is what happened. Our order remained unchanged and we won.

No doubt a captain can do a good deal. Let us see what he can do. He can, and this applies of course especially to a touring side, jolly his men along, and keep them in a good humour, being gentle with one who has been overdriven and discreetly stirring with the

relieving of a brother's need. In that case it was said that the borrower is under a duty to be exceptionally careful with the borrowed article. And, indeed, whatever the law says, right-thinking people do use another's property with a more scrupulous care than their own property enjoys. So doing, the borrower is not answerable for damage to the borrowed car, or book, or lawn-mower.

The topic here, you will appreciate, is the loan of things to be themselves returned, certainly a trifle impaired by the wear and tear for which you gave licence, but still identifiable. We are not concerned with the loan of money. If you are content to replenish the empty purse of a borrower like Sir John Falstaff, you are likely to be in one boat with Master Shallow. Your loan only makes him your debtor for the amount; he is under no obligation to return to you the very half crown, the very pound note, he took to cope with his new emergency. That speedily became another's property. Maybe Sir John would have made other recompense to Master Shallow if only his hopes, on learning of his Harry's accession to the throne—"Master Shallow! my Lord Shallow; be what thou wilt, I am Fortune's steward"—had not been shattered. But paying money back was not for him; and it was a bootless prayer that Master Shallow made: "I beseech you, good Sir John, let me have five hundred of my thousand."

In one respect the position of the chattel you lend, your car or your book, is less desperate. Your pound note gets a new owner as often as it gets into the hand of one who takes it in

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

slack. But that is true of any leader in any walk of life. Obviously he has a great responsibility in making up his foursome pairs; indeed I think that is his most important task. Sometimes he has to make a difficult decision as to a pair that have enjoyed a triumphant past but seem now to have lost a little of their mutual confidence. Sooner or later they will probably have to be parted because when a crash does come with such an old-established partnership it is generally a bad crash. I think a good captain will part them before that moment arrives.

Sometimes players who hardly know one another will fit into the foursome pattern to perfection, and sometimes they won't. I remember one couple on the English side at Birkdale who looked to me admirably suited to each other and obviously formidable; but a friend for whose judgement I have a vast respect told me that they were not. He turned out to be quite right, for they did very poorly, considering their individual merits. In a general way a critic is apt to be wise only after the event, but in this case he had announced his views beforehand. He had an instinctive feeling that those two would not get on, and he was right. As to the order in the singles I am just a little sceptical. No doubt the captain may make a good guess or two as to the order in which the opposing side will play, but when he has guessed beautifully right that D will meet Z, and is convinced that D can always beat Z who is frightened of him, the speculation is apt to turn bottom-uppermost and that tiresome Z for once in a while plays like a hero and D like a cur.

I am told that our captains ought to have taken lessons from their American rivals and I am a little sceptical about that too. By all accounts "Big Bill" Campbell did a wonderful job in the way of teaching his side the difficulties of the Old Course which were strange to them and the ways of circumventing them: I am sure he did it admirably, but what is good for one set of players is not necessarily good for another. I confess that if I were a member of a side and its captain proposed to show me with chalk on a blackboard the various different lines on which to play the 14th hole, I should be extremely irritable and possibly even rather rude to the poor man. And with that I wish all possible good fortune to Gerald Micklem in his dual task. I am sure he will do it all beautifully.

By W. J. WESTON

good faith and for value. Not so your book, you only can divest yourself of its ownership. If the borrower, abusing your trust in him, sells the book to Mr. Jones, you merely ask Mr. Jones for its return; and Mr. Jones does return it, ruefully reconciling himself to a possible recovery from the unfaithful borrower of what he paid.

True, the Limitation Act, 1939, has created one new peril for the lender. For now, when the borrower has kept your book or other chattel for over six years, he may keep it for ever: your ownership has gone.

Shall we sum up? What rights has the borrower over, for instance, your book; and what are his obligations? To keep it for a while, to use it with scrupulous care, and to return it unimpaired. In the case referred to above Chief Justice Holt said this: "The borrower is bound to the strictest care and diligence to keep the goods so as to restore them to the lender." You give no authority to mutilate your book; you are not of Charles Lamb's opinion that your book may be enriched by the borrower's commentary. He follows a gentle, half-hearted warning against lending by what will be obnoxious to you; for you have no Coleridge among your borrowers: "Reader, if thou art blessed with a moderate collection, be shy of showing it; or, if thy heart overfloweth to lend them, lend thy books; but let it be to such a one as S.T.C.—he will return them (generally anticipating the time appointed) with usury; enriched with annotations tripling their value. I have had experience."

BEATING THE WEATHER

By J. EASON GIBSON

ON more than one occasion I have suggested that the motorist who stays at home through fear of road conditions when snow or ice is about, or threatened, misses much of the pleasure to be obtained from motoring. I was reminded of this only recently when I spent a week-end with competitors in the Monte Carlo Rally, driving up to Glasgow for the start and then accompanying them back to the coast on the initial stage of their long run to Monaco. Unfortunately I was prevented from competing in the Rally this year, but I could not resist sharing in as much of the run as possible.

It was noticeable during the official scrutiny of the competing cars before the start that great care had been taken in setting lights correctly, and during my journey up to Glasgow and back south I did not observe a single car carrying Rally plates which had badly set lights. As they were engaged in a serious and difficult competition competitors might have been excused if they were a shade single-minded and, as a result, ignored the comfort of other road users, but I noticed that every Rally competitor I passed immediately dipped his headlamps to avoid dazzling me by my rear window and mirror. This is a small courtesy ignored by far too many drivers. Experienced motorists are well aware that the problems of direct dazzle from in front would be eliminated if all drivers were unselfish enough to see that their headlamps and auxiliary lights were always properly adjusted.

The journey north was done on the Saturday before the Rally started, and it was noticeable that the threat of bad weather had made the Great North Road much quieter than is normal on a Saturday. Despite the small amount of traffic on the road, one could still notice the futility of this important artery; its general narrowness and the complications of traversing Stamford, Grantham and Doncaster make its title "A1" ludicrous. From London to Scotch Corner the roads were wet and dirty, which served to prove once again that a wind-screen-washer is an essential item for winter motoring.

As darkness fell and we turned westward at Scotch Corner for the run over the Bowes and Brough Moors in the North Riding and Westmorland, it was quickly obvious that conditions were to change. For most of the journey over to Penrith, Cumberland, the roads were covered with frozen slush, but owing to some freak of the wind direction every eastern facing slope was covered with a layer of thick ice, formed of melting snow which had refrozen. On this short section of the day's motoring we passed at least twenty long-distance lorries drawn into the roadside, unable to cope with the combination of gradient and surface. On reflection perhaps such conditions are not suitable for every motorist, but with care and patience they can be beaten, and the difficulty does add some spice to what would otherwise be a dull journey.

At one point we had to halt to wait for a descending lorry to pass a stationary one, and when we attempted to restart our rear wheels just spun on the ice, despite the fact that all-weather tyres were fitted. Attempts to move on top gear with minimum throttle opening also failed, and a push was needed by my passenger before the car could be coaxed away from rest. For at least fifty yards after starting the accelerator had to be treated as though it were made of glass, otherwise wheelspin started immediately. On stopping in Penrith for fuel we heard that the neighbouring road over Shap Fell had been blocked, owing to a lorry's sliding across the road, so we were grateful we had chosen the route we had.

Studying the competing cars in Glasgow made it clear that the popularity of chains is diminishing, as most competitors appeared to be relying on all-weather or snow tyres to get them through whatever difficulties lay ahead in the Massif Central and the Haute Savoie. The advantage of this is that time need not be wasted fitting and removing the chains when road conditions are variable. As soon as hard roads free from snow or ice are reached it is

necessary to remove chains; otherwise they will break under the strain, and in the Rally one may require them again quite soon. The all-weather tyre, with its pronounced tread pattern to give grip in snow, can be used throughout the event. In fact, there are many country motorists who are finding such tyres useful for their everyday motoring, particularly if much of it is off the beaten track. I noticed that many of the cars were fitted with modern French adaptations of the thermometer for measuring outside temperature. These thermometers are fitted to the outside of the windscreen, where they can be easily read, and serve to warn the driver when the temperature is falling below freezing point, and so prepare him for trouble ahead.

Leaving Glasgow on the Monday morning around 6 o'clock, I had an interesting demonstration of how much road conditions can vary in a small area. After guiding some competitors out of Glasgow on to the coast road for Stranraer, I decided that the lack of snow and ice on this route would make this section of the Rally uninteresting, so cut across to the main road to the south, by Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, and Beattock, Dumfriesshire, with

of Abington, Lanarkshire, where there is a sharp uphill corner, perhaps through habit—the car carried a local registration number—the driver opened out sharply as he left the corner and became involved in a vicious slide.

If there has been a heavy fall of snow and the snow ploughs have given a first quick run over, it is worth copying a trick used by lorry drivers, particularly if safety first is to be the rule. The method is to get the nearside wheels braced firmly against the bank of snow formed by the snow plough, so that the car is, in effect, kept in place by the soft kerb provided. This is a variation of the method used by Scandinavian drivers when passing another car on snow. The average British driver passing another leaves the narrowest possible margin between the two cars, so as to keep a safe distance from the far roadside. The Scandinavian, on the other hand, goes right to the far edge and uses the bank of snow at the side to keep the car straight while he passes at high speed and, when once clear of the other car, coaxes his car back up the camber. This appears frightening the first time one sees it, but it is in fact quite safe.

It was interesting to notice the difference



A WINTRY SCENE BETWEEN BOWES AND SCOTCH CORNER IN THE NORTH RIDING, WITH A COMPETITOR IN THE MONTE CARLO RALLY APPROACHING IN THE DISTANCE. Restarting on snow of this thickness is easy, provided care is used in opening the throttle

the intention of watching the whole entry through where the roads join again at Gretna Green. As it turned out the Rally route round by the coast and the Solway Firth was well nigh free of ice, but we found ourselves faced with at least seventy miles of ice on the main road. I was driving an XK 140 Jaguar on this trip, a car capable of over 120 m.p.h., but though I tried my hardest we exceeded 60 m.p.h. on only one or two occasions on the stretch between Glasgow and Gretna. Almost every corner had to be taken with great care, using the steering to the minimum, and even on long straights the speed crept up to only around 60 m.p.h., as any attempt to hasten the acceleration produced a bad skid, and of course the throttle had to be shut well before every corner to avoid use of the brakes.

As always happens under such conditions, I noticed that the few motorists who were about seemed very unsure of themselves and their cars. With little traffic about it is always best to drive on the crown of the road as much as possible, as this keeps a pair of wheels balanced on either camber; should it be necessary to leave the crown for oncoming traffic the process of steering should be started very early, and done as smoothly as possible. The same gentleness must be used when one is opening the throttle after a corner. I noticed one small car of low power in front of me leaving the village

in the conditions on the moors between Brough and Scotch Corner, on our southward trip on the Monday with the Rally cavalcade. As far as White Brow, which marks the boundary between Westmorland and the North Riding, road workers had obviously been out at a very early hour salting the roads, but after this point there was considerable hard packed snow and occasional ice. It is when the roads are wet and slushy that one regrets most the inefficient rear mudguards on so many commercial vehicles whose wheels fling up sprays of dirt.

Readers will already know that the Rally was won this year by a British car and driver—a Jaguar driven by R. Adams from Ulster—and that in addition the Team Prize was won by three Sunbeams. There is no doubt that these successes will help our prestige in overseas markets considerably; but what is perhaps more important is that the sponsors of those cars which failed to finish high up will have learned useful lessons. During an interview after the finish the winner stated that much of his success, the foundations of which were laid during the regularity test in the Haute Savoie, was due to the care with which his fog lights had been adjusted, which allowed him to cope with the fog and mist. There is a lesson here for many everyday motorists, who so often set their lights ridiculously high, in a mistaken effort to see farther.

JAPANESE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

THE series which will compose the Pelican History of Art, of which *The Art and Architecture of Japan* (Penguin, 2 gns.), by Robert Treat Paine and Alexander Soper, is one volume, is edited by Nikolaus Pevsner, lately Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge University, and will when completed consist, we are told, of about fifty volumes, each of which has been written by a scholar recognised as an outstanding authority in his field. It is evident that this history is intended for an English, or at least a Western, public, for out of this number only four volumes, it seems, are to be devoted to the East, although the architecture and painting of Great Britain alone are to be spread over seven volumes. All four of these volumes, which cover the art and architecture of India, Islam, China and Japan respectively, have been given to American scholars. But perhaps this is not surprising, as far greater importance is attached to the arts of the East in America than in Europe, where they suffer from serious lack of attention. Japan, unlike India, at least has a volume to herself, but in this volume no space has been allotted to calligraphy, pottery, lacquer, sword furniture or textiles, which are evidently considered to be minor arts of insufficient

By SOAME JENYNS

associate with it. Its polished wooden floors, *Tataami* matting, its partitions in the form of sliding paper screens (the *shoji* and *fusuma*), under a tiled roof with a wide verandah, do little more than keep out the elements and provide no warmth and little privacy. It has a lightness and impermanence about it which are disconcerting to the European, but in a land of earthquakes and fires has its advantages, as it is easily replaced. It suggests, as it were, a temporary shelter from which to view the garden and the landscape.

"Fully as important as the building of palace, mansion, temple or residence," says Sadler, "if not more so is the garden and the treatment of space that surrounds it. Though this is an entirely separate subject, it has the closest connection with architecture because the garden is usually planned with the buildings, which are arranged about, with a courtyard or semi-courtyard effect, or with detached paths joined by covered ways or bridges. So that the garden is not so much an adjunct to the house as an essential part of it, to be designed by an expert together with or before it." It is a little

various apartments over the lake and its islands, to the distant hills beyond, with the villages nestling in the plains between and from the temple of Chamoji the sound of the evening bell came echoing over the waters." But nothing of this or the great castle built by Hideyoshi on an even more splendid site at Ishiyama near Osaka in 1584 remains to-day.

Japan abounds in granite, but the Japanese ignored this material in favour of wood, for the fashioning of which they had a natural taste, so that the Japanese temples and palaces with their ponderous heavy tiled sweeping roofs, upheld by a complicated system of wooden brackets and heavily carved wooden girders, in which no nails were used, present probably the most advanced wooden architecture the world has ever seen. But perhaps again it was the fear of earthquakes which fostered this sense of impermanence.

Little temple architecture from the Asuka period (540-640) survives to-day, except the main hall, the pagoda and the middle gate of the great Horyuji monastery. And this is the only building to survive which shows what the style of the wooden architecture of the Chinese Wei dynasty must have been like. Similarly,



7th-CENTURY PAGODA AT HORINJI, IN JAPAN, AND LATE-16th-CENTURY CASTLE AT HIMEJI

importance, although in Japan the arts and crafts are inextricably mixed, so that their position is in no way comparable to that of their European equivalents.

But within the narrow channels to which they have been confined by their editor the two collaborators of the volume under review are to be congratulated on producing one of the most absorbing books in the series. Mr. Soper's contribution is perhaps the more original of the two, as with the exception of Professor Sadler's *Short History of Japanese Architecture*, published in 1941, this subject has been virtually untouched by any other European or American writer.

The aboriginals of Japan, Soper tells us, were pit-dwellers and tree-dwellers. "In winter they dwelt in holes, in summer in nests", and one of these aboriginal races was called by their enemies the earth spiders. "The earliest buildings of Japan are simple rectilinear structures of the primitive dwelling houses, which survive only in a somewhat modified form in the Shinto shrines and seem to be of the same type as those found in the Pacific," Professor Sadler tells us. These simple dwellings with their Polynesian affinities had mud walls and wooden beams, supporting a thatched roof, and small lattice windows, and it was not until the 15th century that Japanese domestic architecture obtained the characteristics we now

disappointing that Mr. Soper barely touches on the subject, which would be of particular interest to readers of COUNTRY LIFE.

It was with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan in the 6th century, bringing in its train from China by way of Korea Chinese architecture and Chinese priests, that Japanese religious and palace architecture was transformed, and to-day only a few Shinto buildings like the Izumo, Ise and Kasuga shrines, with their thatched roofs with projecting ridge poles, are all that is left to remind us of the earlier indigenous traditions. From now on Japanese religious architecture becomes a branch of Chinese architecture. The origin of this new style of architecture, like that of Buddhist philosophy, was India. But in India, and to a lesser extent China, stone and brick superseded wood as material for temples, bridges, gates and pagodas, while in Japan they never seriously departed from their original wooden forms.

Towards the end of the 16th century, however, on the introduction of fire-arms, and under the influence of the Portuguese, Nobunaga and Hideyoshi built a few castles, but even then it was only the ramparts, foundations, the walls of the moats and the gates which were of stone. The first of these castles was built by Nobunaga at Azuchi in 1576. It was, we are told, "a splendid residence with superb views from the

as Professor Sadler points out, the Yumedono of the same monastery is the only surviving example of ancient Korean architecture, of which there is nothing left in the country of its origin. For Japan with her much shorter history, but greater reverence for the past, has managed to preserve what her greater neighbours China and Korea allowed to fall into ruin and disappear, so that to-day the lost architecture of the T'ang dynasty can be studied to greater advantage in the Buddhist architecture of Japan which arose under its direct influence than in China itself.

But fire has taken a terrible toll of the great Buddhist temples of Japan. In the Tempyo period (720-780) Nara had seven great temples—the Todaiji, the Saidaiji, the Dananji, the Kofukuji, the Gankoji, the Yakushiji and the Toshodaiji, but of all these little remains to-day. "Even the great Buddha of the Todaiji has been burnt three times and his head melted off, so that only his body is of the period," Mr. Soper with a wealth of diagrams and excellent photographs illustrates those buildings of the earlier periods which remain, taking us from the Suiko period (552-645) through the Nara and Heian (Fujiwara) to the Kamakura period (1185-1333), discussing the changes in lay-out, and construction of the pagodas, Buddhist halls, lecture-rooms and

refectories. Japanese Buddhist architecture, he says, completed its last major phase of evolution in the 14th century and from then on demands no critical attention. The interest then shifts to the secular architecture of the later periods.

In writing of the painting, Paine underlines the overwhelming part played by Buddhism in the field of early Japanese painting, owing to the absence of pictorial elements derived from the native Shinto mythology, which was completely obscured by the vast iconography of Buddhism, which supplied nearly all the religious art of Japan. "For centuries the culture of Japan centred around the Buddhist church and so is opposed to the pattern of university culture in China." In fact the power of the Buddhist hierarchy pressed heavily at times on both the court and the people, leading the Emperor Shirakawa to remark in the 11th century that there were three things he could not control—"the inundations of the Kamo river, the fall of dice and the monks of Mount Hiei," who were warlike, venal and undisciplined. And it was not until the time of Nobunaga in the 16th century that Buddhism received its *coup de grâce* as a political power.

The Buddhist deities are represented anthropomorphically, for the Japanese have always preferred the concrete to the abstract, emotional values to the fruits of reason and religious faith to intellectual curiosity. "The Japanese feeling for Art," says Paine, "is summed up in the problem of decorative design. Here the genius of the Japanese people is admittedly unique in the Far East. Pattern is essentially something formal and non-intellectual. It derives from a luxury of feeling, which can only satisfy itself by direct vision and lavish ornamentation. If one thinks of European parallels; of illuminated manuscripts or Siamese painting, the analogy is again between arts dependent on faith and feeling rather than reason and science."

Paine makes a further good point when he says: "The Japanese have at all times been a feudal people and at all times aristocratic. The ideas which came from China were constantly interpreted to meet the needs of the aristocracy . . . Japan's artists were seldom scholar gentlemen in the Chinese sense. They arose from court and temple and craft and professional schools. In mediaeval times when Japanese art was more purely national their art developed along narrative and decorative rather than philosophical lines. Romance and legend rather than ethics and history appealed to the taste of noble and warrior patrons."

The earliest painting to be preserved in Japan and the sole record of the pictorial style of the 7th century is on the famous Tamamushi or "beetle wing" shrine in the Horyuji, so called because its openwork metal edge was set with the iridescent wings of beetles. On the upper part of this shrine appear Protectors on the front door panels, Bodhisattvas on the side



PAINTING OF BODHISATTAVAS IN LACQUER AT HORYUJI. Asuka period (552-710)

panels, and Pagodas on the back. It is painted in a form of *mitsuda-e*, which is in fact a form of coloured lacquer. There is no space here to dwell at length on the great narrative scrolls of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, which are perhaps Japan's greatest contribution to the art of painting. Of these perhaps the most exciting is the set of scrolls which represent the *Tales of the Heiji Insurrection*, an incident of the mid-Kamakura period in the 13th century. The one in the Boston Museum representing the burning of the Sanjō Palace is, as Paine says, "perhaps one of the greatest battle pictures of fire and confusion." This event occurred in the long struggle between the Taira and Minamoto families.

Later Chinese tradition attained so dominant a position at the court of the Shoguns that for centuries Japanese artists painted the mountains and landscapes of China they had never seen; and for seven generations, covering over 200 years and beginning in the 15th century, the leading official artists of the Shogunate were supplied by one family the Kano, while the Imperial Court patronised their Tosa rivals.

Next in importance to landscapes and figures of mythical sages or emperors was the painting of birds and animals, mythical or otherwise. The crane, the peacock, the kyllin, the

phoenix, the dragon and the long-armed gibbon were particularly favoured. The artists of the Momoyama period, particularly Chokuan II, and the Doki and Soga families supplied an enormous output of hawks and eagles which were in demand by the military caste. Another familiar theme for decorating screens was that of tethered horses in stalls. Perhaps the greatest of all these screen painters was Kano Eitoku (1553-1590), who used thick colours with strong outlines in flat decorative effects of great form and beauty against a background of gold leaf. "Eitoku," says Paine, "was one of the great figures in the history of Japanese art. Though most of his paintings have been destroyed, and though those which remain can hardly be ascribed with certainty, enough is known about his works to pass judgment that he created the main features of the stirring Momoyama style, and that most of his contemporaries were either his pupils or were influenced by him."

There is unfortunately no space here to follow Mr. Paine through the various schools of later Japanese painting, passing from the great decorators Korm and Sotatsu to end with the naturalism of the Shijo and Maruyama schools in the 18th and early 19th century, of whom the great figure was Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795), who was the son of a farmer and who was influenced by western perspective. "That the sons of farmers, superintendents of tenement houses, and embroiderers should be counted among the great artists of the world is not surprising to-day, but that men of little education should have risen in the late feudal age of Japan is only explicable if one admits that artistic sensibility can be quite independent of other aspects of education . . . the more simple subjects chosen by the naturalist painters and the more detailed draughtsmanship were easy favourites. The common man wanted and got an art tradition which he could both understand and enjoy."

Alongside this flourished the Ukiyo-e schools (the school of the floating world) associated with the Japanese colour prints of actors and *geisha*. This tradition was born in Edo (modern Tokyo), despised by the cultured classes and maintained by popular support. Few arts have been so localised. The names of Utamaro, the painter of beautiful languishing women, and the great landscape print maker Hokusai, both popularised in France in the 19th century by the writings of the Goncourts, rise to the mind in this context, but there were many others. With these and other phases of Japanese painting, which there is no room to describe, Mr. Paine deals faithfully and objectively.

This volume can be strongly recommended to any serious student of Japanese painting and architecture. It demands close and careful reading, but for those who are prepared to make this effort it is well worth adding to their book-shelves.



DETAIL OF BURNING OF THE SANJO PALACE. Kamakura period (1185-1333)

CORRESPONDENCE

WHERE DICKENS WROTE

SIR,—Now that Cobham Hall, Kent, is in the market, what is to be the fate of Dickens's writing-chalet, which is in the grounds? The chalet was given to Dickens by his admirer Fechter and arrived at Gadshill "in 94 pieces fitting like the joints of a puzzle." Dickens owned a piece of land across the road from Gadshill, and the chalet was put up there. He obtained consent from the local authorities to make a tunnel under the road, and during the last eleven years of his life he did much of his writing there. The last working day of his life, June 8, 1870, was spent on *Edwin Drood* in this little building. He was late leaving the chalet that night, walked through the tunnel to Gadshill and while eating dinner there with his daughter fell beneath the stroke that ended his life in the early hours of the next morning.

The late Earl of Darley wrote to me in 1946 saying that Dickens's sons gave the chalet to his grandfather after their father's death. "It has been in this garden," he added, "ever since, though its position has been changed twice. It is in quite good order, considering everything."

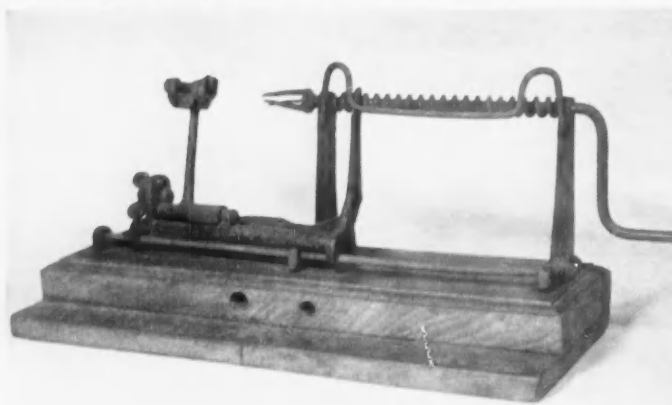
It would be pleasant to think that some such organisation as the Dickens Fellowship had acquired a relic so intimately associated with the working life of our greatest novelist. HOWARD SPENCE, *Falmouth, Cornwall*

TREES AT COBHAM HALL

From The Hon. Maynard Greville

SIR,—The news that Cobham Hall is to be sold came as rather a shock to me, not only because of its architectural and historical associations, described in *COUNTRY LIFE* of January 19, but also for its arboricultural interest. The Darleys have brought together here during the last 250 years a most interesting collection of native and exotic trees, which now flourish in the park and garden, and in 1953 by permission of the estate agent I was able to measure many of these, adding some thirty interesting specimens to my tree collection, which is now many thousands strong.

Probably the most famous tree here is the great sycamore, the second largest in my collection for England and Wales. This tree was figured by Strutt in his 1826 edition of *Sylvia Britannica*, and he made it then 26 ft. round the base and 94 ft. high and gave it a cubic content of 450 ft. Elwes and



AN ANCIENT ROTATING POTATO-PEELER AT GAINSBOROUGH OLD HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE

See letter, Kitchen Gadgets

Henry in their *Trees of Great Britain and Ireland* state that when Elwes measured it in 1905 it was 105 ft. high by 17 ft. 9 ins. in girth at 5 ft. When I measured it in 1953 I made it 117 ft. high by 19 ft. 2 ins. in girth, and it was still perfectly healthy.

Of other record-breakers, here there is a huge lime 37 ft. 10 ins. round, which I suspect, however, of being a composite tree made up by the welding of several smaller ones. There are also sycamores, robinias, two fine Lucombe oaks, liquidambars and, of course, the great lime avenue, over 1,000 yards long and 18 yards wide, with two lines of trees on each side. The tallest, I found, were 138 ft. high and averaged 11 ft. in girth.

Of conifers there is also a very interesting collection, the most spectacular being that lovely drooping tree the western Himalayan spruce (*Picea smithiana*), first cultivated in these islands at Hopetoun House by Dr. Govan, of Cupar, in 1818. The tallest in the wild garden on the north of the house was 103 ft. high by 8 ft. 2 ins., and after measuring it I found a label hidden in the long grass at the base which said that it had been planted in 1858 in honour of the wedding of the Princess Royal.

The Lebanon cedars are a fine collection, those on the north side of the house being of the spreading type. One was 27 ft. 4 ins. in girth, but the most beautiful I saw was a solitary tree on the south side which showed up magnificently against the red brick

of the old house. It was 117 ft. high by 20 ft. 1 in. in girth and ties for 4th place in height among my record cedars. I enclose a photograph of it.

Of pines I saw *radiata* and *ponderosa*, the American yellow pine, sitka spruce, Douglas, wellingtonias and taxodums, and also two fine ginkgos, one 70 ft. by 9 ft. 6 ins. and the other 70 ft. by 11 ft. 6 ins. There was also a beautifully shaped *Cupressus macrocarpa* 81 ft. high by 13 ft. 4 ins. in girth. MAYNARD GREVILLE, *Dunmow, Essex*

KITCHEN GADGETS

SIR,—To the toasting-forks that revolve may I add this potato-peeler that rotates? This grandmother of kitchen gadgets is in the collection of bygonies at Gainsborough Old Hall, Lincolnshire. The potato was impaled on the three-tined fork and caused to rotate by the handle on the right. Simultaneously the peeler—mounted on the spring-loaded vertical arm—began work, progressing in a horizontal direction and removing, at least in theory, a continuous spiral of peel. I think the eyes and ends must have required hand trimming.—MARGARET JONES (Mrs.), 32, Forest-road, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

MONKEY NUTS FOR TITS

SIR,—Your correspondent Mrs. Eynon could save herself some time and trouble, while enhancing the acrobatic display given by the tits, by hanging

the nuts whole, instead of shelling them (January 19). Here I hang the nuts on a wire, which is easily pushed through them—I find a piece of discarded baling wire serves best—and the tits seem to have no difficulty in extracting every scrap of kernel. Thus they do with such precision that the completely empty husks, brittle as they are, remain hanging on the wire. Could we do the job more neatly with all our fingers?—R. MORLEY FLETCHER, *Little Tew, Oxford*

GROWING ORANGES IN ENGLAND

SIR,—Your correspondent's letter entitled *Orangeries in England* (January 19) raises the question whether the orangery at Beddington Hall, Surrey, is the earliest in England. I think it may, indeed, well be. The orange-tree is said to have been introduced into this country by a member of the Carew family. In *Archaeologia* (Vol. XII) in an "Account of several Gardens near London" in 1691 the Beddington gardens are mentioned as being then in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, but belonging to the Carew family, and as having in it the best oranges in England. The orange and lemon trees grew in the grounds, "and had done so near one hundred years, the house in which they were being above 200 feet long. Each of the trees was about 13 feet high, and generally full of fruit, producing above 10,000 oranges a year." Sir William Temple's oranges at Sheen are also praised.

It is, indeed, a pity that this tree has gone so much out of fashion. Orange trees were one of the ornaments of St. James's Park in the reign of King Charles II. They could, with advantage, adorn again the Orangery at Kensington Palace.—ADRIAN DE FREESTON, *The College of Arms, E.C.4.*

THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY'S LEG

From The Marquess of Anglesey

SIR,—In the editorial note on Mrs. P. Ward's letter (December 29, 1955), it is stated that, together with my ancestor's wooden legs kept in the museum here, there is "a special trouser worn with them." This is not correct. The trouser-leg (there is only one, the other having been cut off at the top of the thigh) which you illustrate is the actual one worn during the Battle of Waterloo. Together with his sabretache and boot, it was preserved by my ancestor's wife. Both the sabretache and the trouser-leg are



A CEDAR OF LEBANON 117 FT. HIGH AT COBHAM HALL, KENT

See letter, Trees at Cobham Hall

caked with mud—the mud from the plain of Waterloo, contracted on that fateful day, 140 years ago.

With respect to the wooden leg, it may be of interest to quote from Mr. E. Muirhead Little's *Artificial Limbs and Amputation Stumps* (pp. 19, 183 and 241): "For many years the 'Clapper Leg' (so called because locomotion was apt to be accompanied by a clapping sound . . .) was generally used, but in the middle of the nineteenth century a limb maker named Potts invented the Anglesey limb. . . . The Anglesey leg has the great advantage of lightness, and is much liked by those amputees who are accustomed to it. . . . Except for heavy work, (it) is at least as durable as any prosthesis of more modern design." At least as late as 1914 the "Anglesey Leg" was still being commercially advertised.

For Mr. T. G. Scott's two charming stories (January 12) there is, so

*But Fortune's pardon I must beg,
She wished not to disarm,
And when she lopp'd the Hero's
leg,
She did not seek his h-arm,
And but indulged a harmless
whim—
Since he could walk with one
She thought two legs were lost on
him,
Who never deign'd to run.*

—ANGLESEY, *Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll, Isle of Anglesey.*

THE USE OF REED AS KEYING

SIR.—I refer to the letter from Mrs. Margaret Jones about the use of reed and straw binding material (December 22, 1955). When my wife and I demolished a cottage on this site which was built about 1630, we found that the inner lining of the roof

Perhaps this derives from their dual function, since the tops of such piers could serve also as recesses for foot passengers who might otherwise have been swept off a narrow track. Parapets which are low, as on the Essex Bridge over the Trent (shown in my first photograph), or non-existent, as at Hampton in Arden (shown in my third photograph), are also features of practical designing, for bulging packs would otherwise have demanded a wider, consequently more expensive, structure.

Though both these bridges are horse bridges, and both, incidentally, scheduled ancient monuments, as many packhorse bridges are, Essex Bridge was built not for trade but for pleasure by the Earls of Essex as a short cut across the Trent for horses and hounds to Cannock Chase from Chartley, north of the river. It is extraordinarily long for such a narrow

It consisted of an iron rod approximately 3 ft. 6 ins. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, pointed at one end to drive into the ground. At the upper end was cut with a hacksaw a small slot. Free to slide on the rod was a cylindrical lead weight with the hole for the rod drilled eccentrically. When the gun was cocked the weight was retained near the top of the rod by a small piece of flat metal inserted in the slot. To this piece of metal was attached the trip wire or string, which was laid in the grounds and shrubberies.

On the lower half of the rod was bound (with a wooden distance piece) a 6-in. length of iron pipe of such a size as to take a cartridge.

On the top of this barrel was placed a piece of metal about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and recessed on its underside to lie snugly and drilled with a small hole concentric with the cap of the cartridge to take a striker consisting of



TWO VIEWS OF THE NARROW ESSEX BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER TRENT AT GREAT HAYWOOD, STAFFORDSHIRE, AND (below) BRIDGE WITH NO PARAPET ACROSS THE RIVER BLITHE AT HAMPTON IN ARDEN, WARWICKSHIRE

See letter: *Bridge building, Economics*

far as I can establish, no reliable evidence. The story of the removal of the leg in 1854 to Lichfield Cathedral for burial with my ancestor's body is not supported by contemporary newspaper or other evidence. The tombstone, with its inscription commencing: "Ici est enterrie la Jambe de L'illustre, brave et Vaillant Comte L'abridge" is still to be seen in the village of Waterloo.

An epitaph, circulated in 1815 and attributed to Canning, runs as follows:

*Here lies, and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer or laugh,
To learn that mouldering in this
grave
Is laid a British Gall.*

*For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole
Will find such laugh were prema-
ture.*

For here, too, lies a Sole.

*And here five little ones repose,
Eaten born with other five,
Unheeded by their brethren, Toes,
Who now are all alive.*

*A leg and foot, to speak more plain
Rest here, of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he may retain,
Lost half his understanding.*

*Who, when the guns with murder
franght,
Pour'd bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be brought
To give the Joe leg-bail.*

*And now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brave,
Goes to the Road, Review or Play
With one foot in the grave.*

*Fortune in vain has shewn her spite
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in
fight,
Resolved to stand his ground—*



consisted of reed bonded by plaster, exactly as Mrs. Jones describes. The thickness was some two inches and was covered with several layers of lime wash similar to those we found on the interior stone walls, which suggested that the lining was original. The roof had been thatched with straw but was covered, about 1920, with corrugated iron. The ceiling of the ground floor was similarly covered.

Reed grows abundantly at the estuary of the River Wey and in the waters of Fleet some four miles distant, and I believe that it existed there in the 17th century.—DONALD BEATON, *Upwey, Weymouth, Dorset.*

BRIDGE-BUILDING ECONOMIES

SIR.—Mr. J. D. U. Ward remarks on the substantial cutwaters of a Somerset packhorse bridge (January 12).

bridge. My photograph shows only ten of its fourteen arches, the bridge it replaced had forty-three.

Hampton's bridge is of interest in having the base of a wayside cross on one of its piers on the downstream side. Both bridges are now on very minor routes (there is a ford for vehicles downstream of Hampton's bridge), otherwise they would scarcely have survived.—MIDLANDER, *Birmingham.*

FOR SCARING SINN FEINERS

SIR.—Perhaps another type of simple alarm gun of the type recently mentioned in your columns may interest your readers. This was used with success at my home in Ireland in the early days of Sinn Féin, when frequent raids were being made on country houses to obtain shot-guns and other arms.

a shortened nail. The action of the gun is clear. As soon as any pressure was applied to the trip cord, the small wedge was withdrawn from its slot, thereby allowing the lead weight to fall on the striker, thus firing the cartridge. *LOYALIST, Herefordshire.*

GULL DEVOURS LITTLE AUK

From Sir John Craster

SIR.—One of the inshore fishermen from the village of Craster told me that when they were out looking at their crab pots recently there were several little auks near by. All appeared perfectly healthy except one, and this, although capable of swimming and diving, was certainly slower in action than its companions and had, presumably, suffered somewhat from the stormy weather.

Be that as it may, a big gull—presumably, from the description, either a great or a lesser blackback—summed up the situation to its advantage: it alighted on the water beside its prospective victim, took hold of it and, after two preliminary shakes, swallowed it whole.

One can only hope that before the digestive juices of the gull got properly into action the swallowee managed to inflict a certain amount of pain upon the interior of its devourer!—JOHN CRASTER, *Craster Tower, Craster, Northumberland.*

RIVAL TORTOISES

SIR.—Those who argue the respective ages and sizes of the Tonga and the St. Helena tortoises can find authoritative information on the latter in *Corona*, the journal of H.M. Overseas Service, for November, 1955. Sir George Joy, Governor of St. Helena for seven years until 1953, in an article in the journal, says of the tortoise which lives in the grounds of Plantation House: "His name is Jonathan. Although there isn't a

reliable record of his birthday, he is over two hundred years old. He was a young and frisky thing about sixty years of age when Napoleon resided on the island between 1815 and 1821. He was born in the Galapagos Islands off the coast of South America. How he came to St. Helena is a mystery. From outstretched head to tail he's about five foot long and two and a half foot broad and he weighs almost half a ton."

From my own meeting with Jonathan a year or two ago I saw that he was still remarkably active, but until Sir George Joy wrote his article I was unaware that "once a year Jonathan likes to visit the Cathedral," a journey which involves the prising up of rails barring his way and the eventual use of a block and tackle and a lorry to get him home again. Can the Tonga tortoise beat that? JOHN J. TAWSEY, Editor, *Corona Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith-street, S.W.1*

THE TOAST IS?

SIR, In recent issues there have appeared in your correspondence columns some interesting letters about loving-cups. In the City of London nearly all the livery companies include the passing of a loving-cup at their dinners. This ceremony is said to be based on the assault by Queen Elfrida at Corfu. At the livery dinners many feel that they are acting according to ancient tradition. While standing back to back, they protect the body of the drinker, frontal attack by the person whose health is being pledged is not possible, as he must hold the cover of the loving-cup in his dagger hand.

All the stories of this ancient ceremony set out a display of swords or knives for the protection of the drinker. It was in quest of pictures showing swords that the enclosed illustration was procured. Similar illustrations appear in Knight's *Old England* (1845), and also in the *Book of Days* (Vol. II, page 539). In the latter Sir Matthew Hale writes: "The central figure appears to be addressing himself to his companion, who tells him that he pledges him, holding up the knife in token of his readiness to assist and protect him."

My impression was that as the attendant figures did not appear alert and on guard probable assassins were missing; therefore it would be worth while to see what the dictionary said on "toast." It mentions: "A slice or piece of bread, browned by the fire, often put in wine, water, or other beverage," and "a figurative application of toast, the name of a lady being

supposed to flavour a bumper like a spiced toast in the drink."

As the illustrations of Knight and Hale were sketches of an illustration in the Cotton Manuscripts, the British Museum was visited and the original illustration was examined. It is here reproduced. It is an 11th-century parchment, portions of which are in colour. It is classified as Anglo-Saxon.

I suggest that it illustrates the cutting of bread, the giving of portions to servants to toast, the receiving of toasted portions and the storing of these in the two vessels before the immersion of pieces in the central vessel. The circular objects on the table contain the spice or salt.

The left hand of the central figure is obviously drawn to denote a sign, but everything else is accurately proportioned. The bread held by the figure on the right is speckled as if spiced. The portion held by the servant on the left is dark in colour. The central figure may have given the spiced toast to the figure on his left (the rotation as in passing the port) and is in the act of pledging his health and wishing him "long life."

I would like to identify the central figure of the group with King Edgar (959-975), but would welcome the comments of your readers.—GEORGE SWANSON, Ale Conner of the City of London, *City Livery Club, E.C.2*

£100 OR 90 DAYS

SIR, The accompanying photograph may interest your readers, as it shows an illicit distillery in a remote part of Co. Mayo, Eire, about 60 years ago. The penalty for being caught operating such a still was £100 and costs of 90 days' imprisonment.—WAYFARER, *Lancing, Sussex*

COATS-OF-ARMS TO BE IDENTIFIED

SIR, I should be grateful if any of your readers could assist in identifying two coats of arms recently discovered among other mural decorations in a room of my house. The paintings have been dated by Mr. Clive Rouse and others as having been done between 1600 and 1700.

The blazons are not entirely clear, but would seem to be: No. 1. Azure, a bend or (possibly argent) between two estoiles pierced, of seven points. The bend appears to be semé of ostrich feathers, placed singly, leaning towards the dexter.

No. 2. Quarterly. First and third, azure, a fess dancetté gules (?), between three hinds' heads passant erased proper. Second and fourth, or,



AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY IN CO. MAYO ABOUT 60 YEARS AGO

See letter: £100 or 90 Days

a chevron (possibly two chevrons) gules between three torteaux. The latter might be almost any of the roundels. They are, however, shown in relief and appear to be gules.—E. R. OXLADE (Major), *Roke, Benson, Oxfordshire*

LETTERS IN BRIEF

Where are the Hen Blackbirds?

I was out shooting in Kent recently, and as I was not kept very busy I amused myself by counting the sex of the blackbirds that were flushed by the beaters. Over 90 per cent. of these were males. Where were all the females?—P. P., *Kent*

Invasion by Weeds.—I have precisely the problem of weeds invading a garden with which Mr. Weston deals in his article *Passing the Baby* (December 1, 1955). The Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921 will do nothing for me, an ordinary householder with a garden of (to me) considerable amenity value. If there is any effective remedy through the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, I should like to hear of it.—H. W. CLAXTON, *Dulverton, Rockfield-road, Oxted, Surrey*

A Specific for What?—In my collection of miniature books I have found the following on a fly-leaf of a beautifully bound volume of Hebrew Festival Prayers, dated 1738: "1 ounce of Bay Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) of a pint Vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ a pint of spring water." High authorities can make nothing of

it. Perhaps the use of the mixture has survived in some record of folk medical or household formule. Can anyone kindly help?—PERCY E. SPIELMANN, 76, Cranmer Court, Sloane-avenue, S.W.3

Where was the Stout House?

Having recently acquired, at a church sale, a quart mug, decorated in black with a pleasing design of hops and the inscription "Wm. Thomas, London Stout House, New Swindon," I am anxious to determine the position of the London Stout House. All obvious sources having failed, I am hoping that one of your readers may be able to help me to trace the address.—CONSTANCE WALTER, *Cook's Yard, Aldbourne, Marlborough, Wiltshire*

Persistent Grass. While forking over a herbaceous border recently our gardener turned up some quitch-grass from among the roots of some aquilegas, and found a stalk of grass which had forced its way right through a hard aquilegia stalk, no bigger than itself. I should have thought that it might have found its way through one side or the other of the aquilegia, as the aquilegia has a much tougher stem than the quitch-grass.—A. G. JENKINSON, *Headington, Oxford*

Date Plants from Date Stones.

I have been much interested in the letters about date stones growing. I have a date palm which is now about six years old and is about 3 ft. 6 ins. high. It stands in the garden (in a pot) for the warm weather, but is in the house all the rest of the year. My grandson planted it and some grapefruit pips, which also grew into quite big bushes, but became too big and thorny for the house and were killed by frost when they were transferred into the garden.—MADEIRA FARRICUS (Mrs.), *Fircroft, Bulstrode-way, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire*

An Ancient Symbol.

The old reversed 4 symbol referred to with an illustration in a letter in your issue of December 29, 1955, will be familiar to many of your English readers as a recurrent feature of the merchants' marks commonly seen on mediæval tombstones, corbels and so on. In Scotland, too, although surviving examples are mostly 17th- or 18th-century, the same symbol was very widely used, and as a merchants' mark. Its occurrence on furnishings in the parish church at Stirling, and on tombstones outside, is in connection with the Merchants' Guild, and so has, I am afraid, no connection with the ancient Four Burghs as suggested by your correspondent.—ROBERT B. K. STEVENSON, 8, Cobden-crescent, Edinburgh, 7.

Will Mr. J. L. Fellows, of Cambridge, kindly supply us with his address?—Ed.



DETAIL FROM AN 11th-CENTURY PARCHMENT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM SHOWING THE CEREMONY OF TOASTING

See letter: The Toast Is?

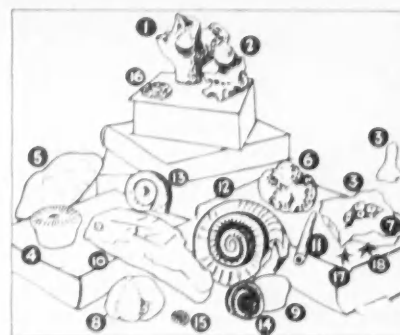
Shell Nature Studies 14 FOSSILS

PAINTED BY TRISTRAM HILLIER

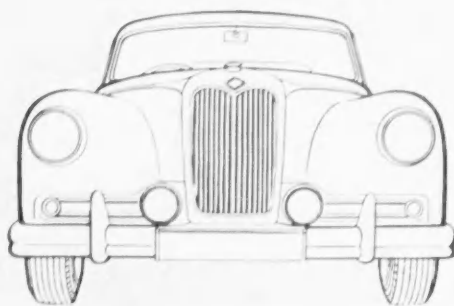


There are many fossils to be collected (fossils are casts or prints or remnants of animals and plants which existed millions of years ago), if you look for them in the right places. CORALS (1, 2, 3 and 4) are turned up by the plough from ancient coral reefs. SEA-URCHINS abound of different kinds and shapes — flattish ones known in Gloucestershire as "Pound Stones" (5); round ones called by a scientific name meaning the "flower-gemmed tiara of the Persian Kings" (6 and 7, embedded in Limestone); humpy ones (8 and 9) in chalk cliffs and quarries. Fossil spines of the sea-urchins are found separately (10). Chalk cliffs also yield BELEMNITES (11), fossilized parts of extinct ink-squirting molluscs like cuttlefish. Country people called them "thunderbolts".

AMMONITES (12, 13, 14, 15, 16), fossils of coiled shellfish also extinct, vary from penny size to giants two feet across. Tiny ones transformed to iron pyrites (15, 16) are common on Dorset beaches, washed from the cliffs and polished by sand and wave. Oddities from Yorkshire are ST. CUTHBERT'S BEADS (17, 18), starlike or round segments of the stem by which sea-lilies (animals related to sea-urchins) anchored themselves to the sea-bed. These used to be made into rosaries.



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A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

THE FISH-TANK

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

WHICH big sporting event makes the worst inroads on the nervous system—a Wimbledon or Wembley final, the Varsity Rugby match, or a clash in the ring against an opponent with a murderous punch? The preliminary period must be roughly the same, but at least, once you have plunged into the fray, your faculties are concentrated on the matter in hand; there is far more scope for nervous speculation in a game like golf—or Contract Bridge.

My imaginative readers are now invited to take South's chair in the open room and suffer as he and I did during the recent Anglo-American test match. You hold the following uninspiring collection of cards:

♠ 9 8 4 ♥ 9 2 ♦ 8 6 5 3 ♣ Q 8 7 6

Neither side is vulnerable. East deals on your right, and the bidding proceeds:

West	North	East	South
1 Spade	Double	1 Heart	No bid
3 Clubs	No bid	3 Hearts	No bid
6 Hearts	6 Spades	Double	No bid
No bid	7 Clubs	No bid	No bid
7 Hearts	No bid	No bid	No bid

Well, you are not playing for money, so why should you worry? Your rôle has been that of a dummy; North's double forced you to choose one of the unbid suits, and you might have held an even worse hand. The bid of Six Spades sounded like an attempt to bluff the enemy out of a grand slam, by suggesting that North could ruff an opening Spade lead (your partner is Kenneth Konstam, who is prone to such efforts). His Seven Club sacrifice bid is going some, of course, but he presumably knows what he is doing. Anyway, whatever the outcome, no one can blame you.

The South cards were held by Leslie Dodds, and I was sitting at his elbow. It is a near thing whether a match of this class is more nerve-racking for the spectator than for the player, and this is the reason why.

Dodds and Konstam had conferred just before the start. If an American opens, say, with One Heart, his partner often responds with One Spade on a three-card suit. A simple defence to this manoeuvre was proposed: a double of One Spade is business, showing merely a good Spade suit, and a One No-Trump overcall is equivalent to a take-out double. The same thought struck Dodds and myself, a split second after his bid of Two Clubs had slipped out—no one had asked him to mention such a miserable suit.

As the bidding progressed we began to relax. Konstam confirmed a fine Spade suit by sacrificing in Six, but East doubled and the worst duly happened. North clearly had some doubts about the solidity of his Spades, since South had volunteered a Club call, he should have something like Q J 10 x x x, and Seven Clubs could not be calamitous with the help of K x x (say) in the North hand.

Dodds braced himself for the double, he intended, of course, to retreat to Seven Spades. But the enemy, out for bigger things, settled for Seven Hearts. And now Dodds did something that may surprise you; he studied his collection of cards with renewed interest. Seven Hearts would score 1510; Seven Spades doubled, if it went only six or seven down, would gain some valuable match points for the English team. Yes, Leslie Dodds actually thought of bidding Seven Spades. I have stressed certain passages, because the full deal was this:

♠ Q	♥ Q J 10 9 4	♦ A K J 9 4 3 2	♣ A K J 7 6 5
♠ A K J 10 3 2	♥ J 8 7 5 4 3	♦ K	♣ A K Q 10 6
♠ 9 8 4	♥ 9 2	♦ 8 6 5 3	♣ Q 8 7 6

It will be seen that Dodds was not the only

absent-minded member of the partnership. Thirteen down doubled in Seven Spades (2,500) is not one's idea of a cheap sacrifice (East, of course, might have led a Heart!). Dodds was relieved at his own request by the spare man, Edward Mayer, and I was in pretty poor shape myself.

Most readers are probably aware that the "closed" room was a soundproof glass affair like a fish-tank, mounted on a stage, its four inmates being in full view of an audience of several hundreds, who could hear every call and follow the play card by card. When the above hand was replayed under these novel conditions, the auction was again noteworthy:

West	North	East	South
3 Diamonds	5 Clubs	6 Hearts	No bid
7 Hearts	No bid	No bid	No bid

East was Boris Schapiro and West Terence Reese. West's force in Diamonds was not, as some of the *cognoscenti* suggested, a special convention; Reese presumably felt that prospects of making a large number of Hearts might be improved by confusing the issue for the opponents. The next sensation was East's jump to Six Hearts with two small cards in the suit that was likely to be led. Actually, Schapiro had a certain insurance; if Reese lacked Club control, North (Stayman) might oblige with a phantom sacrifice. There was no swag on the board, but the spectators had no complaints.

I have only space to deal briefly with one more hand from the match:

♠ K 7	♥ Q 8	♦ A K J 9 7 6 4 3	♣ A
♠ Q 6 4 3	♥ 10 2	♦ —	♣ K Q J 10 6 5 2
♠ J 10 8	♥ A K J 9 7 5 4	♦ Q 5	♣ 8
♠ A 9 5 2	♥ 6 3	♦ 10 8 2	♣ 9 7 4 3

Dealer, West. North-South vulnerable.

Bidding, open room (U.S.A. East-West):			
West	North	East	South
4 Clubs	5 Diamonds	No bid	6 Diamonds
No bid	No bid	No bid	

North was Konstam and South Mayer. Since North's bid of Five Diamonds was based on the expectation of finding his partner with a couple of tricks, South's raise to Six is a little hard to follow. And how, do you imagine, did Konstam contrive to make his contract?

I will leave it to the reader to decide whether he would have done better than the famous personage in the East seat. Having led the King of Hearts, to which West played the Two and North the Queen, he switched to a Club. Of course it makes no difference, as North has no way of disposing of his other Heart. In fact, he had no need to; he reeled off his trumps, the defenders threw away all their Hearts, and declarer's Eight provided the requisite twelfth trick.

It does not follow that East was the villain of the piece. Only a player of world class would fail to bang down another heart. West had the grace to admit that his play of the Two of Hearts was a bridge crime, it naturally led East to picture declarer with a hand like this:

♠ K Q 7 ♥ Q ♦ A K J 9 7 6 4 3 ♣ 2

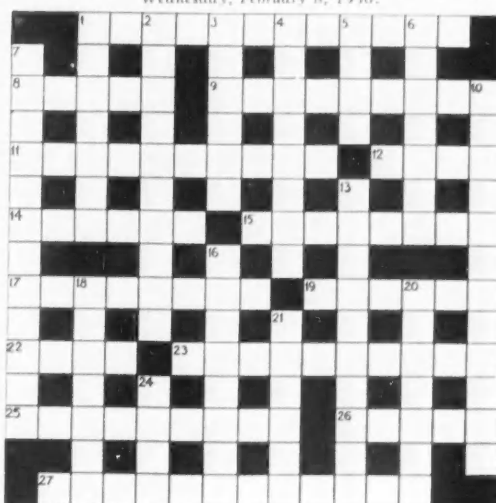
In this case a Club must be led immediately. Subsequently he placed North with King x x in Spades; West had to hold a Club, so it seemed vital to keep his three Spades.

Over to the fish-tank. Here the *dramatis personae* were reduced to two players: North was my old friend Sam Stayman, and East was Schapiro, each of whom is conscious of his duty towards the gallery. Sam elected to open with an unorthodox Two Clubs, which Boris countered with a leap to Five Hearts, and there the case rested, Sam passing happily in the belief that he had bluffed the enemy out of a slam. The contract went two down undoubted, for a net gain of 1,270 (9 match points) by the English team.

It is perhaps right to add that this clash of Anglo-American champions was advertised from the start as an exhibition match.

CROSSWORD No. 1356

COUNTRY LIFE looks to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1356, COUNTRY LIFE, 2, 10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, February 8, 1956.



Name _____
(MR., MRS., ETC.)
Address _____

SOLUTION TO No. 1355. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 26, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Midsummer nights; 9, Rustler; 10, Claudio; 11, Iram; 12, Valid; 13, Mist; 16, Garbled; 17, Toronto; 18, Abridge; 21, Saracen; 23, Aways; 24, Spoon; 25, Lima; 28, Opinion; 29, Protect; 30, Egg and spoon race. DOWN.—1, Marriage à la mode; 2, Despair; 3, Ugly; 4, Mermaid; 5, Receipt; 6, Ivan; 7, Hadrian; 8, Short-horn cattle; 14, Glade; 15, Truro; 19, Reading; 20, Expends; 22, Scorpio; 26, Camera; 27, John.

ACROSS

1. It isn't really 50 per cent. whisky (12)
8. Mother of an outcast (5)
9. What the nomads did (9)
11. For beauty net it untidily in the newspapers (10)
12. I don't love this deer (4)
14. Dress fancily (6)
15. The home and the barn may be made of it (8)
17. One kipped, three dishes (8)
19. "Rides in the whirlwind and — the storm" (4)
22. Should they all make a basketful? (4)
23. The top holder which goes to the bottom (7, 3)
25. Dickens character whose life was one horrid grind (9)
26. Go to the ant? (5)
27. Let Abel crack this sticky sweet (5, 7)

DOWN

1. You don't love it (7)
2. Where the train might do the round trip (10)
3. 1 or 7 might make good this (6)
4. So runs the rhyme (8)
5. "He hath a tear for pity and a hand — as day for melting charity" (4)
6. What heralds and preceptors have in common (7)
7. Beaten, but emerges on top finally (7, 5)
10. I made it into 50. Now you try (12)
13. I step wrongly into the antie but remain healthy (10)
16. He's very droll (8)
18. Queenly in regal surroundings (7)
20. Pans in the river cover a wide area (7)
21. Hope from a snake showing signs of rage (6)
24. Just soapstone (4)

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

The winner of Crossword No. 1354 is

Mrs. V. Spence,

The Quay,

Wareham,

Dorset.



NETHERBY, CUMBERLAND

ONCE THE SITE of a Roman Camp, and later used as a Pele Tower during the Border Wars, Netherby has been the home of the Graham family since 1620. The legend of Lochinvar was written about the house and family by Sir Walter Scott.

The present owner of Netherby is Sir Fergus Graham, Bart., M.P. He maintains a fine Jersey herd, as well as a market garden. The estate comprises 13,000 acres, 8,000 of

which are hilly ground supporting Blackface sheep and Galloway cattle. There is also a considerable area of dedicated woodland.

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The provision of top-quality fuels and lubricants is, of course, only one part of the Shell and BP Farm Service. The Service also provides technical advice on agricultural machinery, the storage of petroleum products, aids to poultry rearing and many other farming matters. From time to time, too, the Service organises the showing of films which have a special appeal to farmers and countrymen.

FARMING NOTES

SHOULD MILK BE BETTER?

IT really looks as though the milk publicity campaign is bringing results. In the August-September quarter liquid consumption was up by nearly 2½ million gallons compared with the corresponding period in 1954, and for each of the last two winters the increase has been over 1 million gallons. This is encouraging, for not long ago it looked as though there was likely to be a big reduction in the demand for milk.

I am bound to say that I am surprised as well as pleased. I found it difficult to believe that the consumption of a commodity such as milk could be stimulated by advertisement. However, I was wrong and it would seem that a lot of people are coming to appreciate it as a pleasant drink rather than for its nutritional value. All the same I have always understood that if advertising was to be continuously successful it demanded a high-quality article, and I wish I felt happier about the quality of some of our milk. By quality I am not referring to its cleanliness, for I am sure that the bulk of it is good in that respect. Nor do I mean to suggest that it is below the legal standard as regards its composition, but I do suggest that milk that is only just up to legal requirements in butter fat and solids-not-fat seems pretty thin stuff, and not likely to commend itself to consumers (with the possible exception of those who are slimming), and there is too much of this sort of milk about.

Good Business

FROM a short article entitled *Good Business* in the monthly Agricultural Report for December produced by the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland I extract the following:

"Like any other business, the various factors governing efficient and economic production in farming must be marshalled to ensure a high output of top-quality produce at a reasonable cost. High output invariably means lowered cost of production per unit of product obtained, and it is not good business to attempt to save outlay if, by doing so, the output declines or the quality of the product is lowered. Every enterprise on the farm, whether it be the production of crops for sale or for feeding to stock, or of livestock and their products, should be run on business lines and provision made for adequate expenditure on raw materials and labour to ensure an output which will leave a satisfactory profit after the costs of production are paid.

"Putting little in and expecting to get much out is not a sound principle in business. It is particularly objectionable in farming, as it leads to the soil becoming bankrupt of fertility. Skimping the fertilising of a pasture or other crop is an example of this lack of business acumen that is, unfortunately, far too common. It applies particularly to pastures, many fields of grass land being allowed to continue in a state of hunger and comparative unproductiveness, instead of full advantage being taken of the ability of such land to provide an abundance of cheap food for stock, when it is suitably fertilised and the herbage properly utilised. This would lead to a reduction in the bills for purchased foods for stock, thus lowering production costs and increasing profits—also good business. One authority has stated that grass grazed by cows is at least six times as cheap as cake, but that despite this three-quarters of the milk produced in Northern Ireland is from cake. Surely

this is evidence of a poor business outlook on the part of cow owners and milk producers."

Lower Production Costs?

I AM sure we should all agree wholeheartedly with the second paragraph and with most of the first. It is surely fantastic that in a good grass country three-quarters of the milk produced is dependent on cake. But do we all equally agree with the second sentence of the first paragraph? Does high output invariably mean lower costs of production? I am sure that it does as a rule, but I think it is going too far to say that it invariably does. It seems to me it is very dangerous to assume in these days that the cost of obtaining increased output is always justified, and that the additional expenditure involved will always be profitable. High output at all costs is a war-time philosophy. I prefer the qualification that is added in the sentence "high output of top-quality produce at a reasonable cost."

Well Done, Committees!

THE County Agricultural Executive Committees have at times been much abused, and the abuse has generally been unmerited and misinformed. Of course from time to time they have made mistakes, but considering all that they had to do during the war period the mistakes were remarkably few. It is pleasant, therefore, to read the tribute that is paid them in Dr. Keith Murray's book *The History of Agriculture in the Second World War*, published by the Stationery Office (30s.). Dr. Murray says that next to the farmers themselves the highest praise was due to the members of those Committees on whom depended the success in the field of the Government's policy. As he says "no other industry was entrusted with such a measure of self control as was agriculture, and the trust was not misplaced." He calculates that the efforts of our farmers saved the country no less than 40 million tons of imports during the six critical years. This is a real success story and one of which our farmers and farm-workers may justly be proud. It is fortunate that it should be published at this particular moment, for it may serve to remind those in authority of the importance and potentialities of our industry in the national economy at a time when critical decisions are being made.

Cheap Food

MY cows will very soon finish the Marrow Stemmed kale that I always grow for them. It has provided them with something like half a hundredweight each per day since September. I shall be very sorry to see the last of it, for it is cheap food which the cows relish, and nothing that I follow with can colour the milk in the same way. I know that the consumer does not pay for colour and I am not a producer-retailer. All the same I do like to send a first-rate product off my farm, and one that I can be proud of. If only Marrow Stemmed kale would stand severe frost I would grow enough of it to keep my cows going until March. As it is I grow enough to last until the end of January and risk our having a severe frost before it is finished. The hardy kales, like Thousand-head, Kanson and Hungry Gap, though excellent for sheep, are not so good, I find, for dairy cows. So when my Marrow Stemmed kale is finished I usually substitute for it either mangolds, silage or soaked sugar-beet pulp. XENOPHON

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THE ESTATE MARKET

VALUE OF CHATTELS

SINCE most houses are sold unfurnished, it is not surprising that from time to time readers write asking about the price of chattels, an omnibus word that covers almost anything from an old master to a hearth-rug. Fortunately, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who hold weekly sales of chattels at their galleries, publish a yearly booklet commenting on the market trends for chattels, and from this it is possible to get a reasonably clear picture of supply and demand.

The first thing that emerges from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's report of sales of chattels is that, with the exception of large pieces of furniture, everything cost appreciably more in auction rooms last year than in the previous year. Moreover, the report goes on to say that there seems to be no reason why this trend should not continue, unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy succeeds in materially increasing the purchasing power of money. Nevertheless, although the report refers to 1955 as having been a year of records in most auction rooms, it stresses that these records would have meant more if the purchasing power of the £ had remained constant, but that as this was far from being the case it would be a mistake to pay too much attention to prices paid to-day as compared to prices paid a few years ago.

DEALERS' RINGS

ONE of the interesting features of the booklet is its comments on dealers and dealers' rings, a subject that has been responsible for a good deal of controversy in the Press in recent months. "We venture to suggest," says the report, "that no legislation can ever be produced which will prevent dealers coming to some agreement not to compete fully with each other," and it goes on to say that it is the auctioneer's duty in such cases to protect his client's interests by advising reserves that will ensure fair prices being paid. But those who were responsible for the contents of the booklet are in no doubt about the usefulness of dealers from a trading point of view, for they point out that private buyers cannot possibly take care of every lot in a sale and that auctions could not be held without the full and continuous support of dealers.

SALES ON PREMISES BEST

IN view of the importance that is attached to the presence of dealers at a sale, it was surprising to read in the booklet that the prices obtained at sales on owners' premises invariably exceed by far the prices that would have been obtained had the same goods been offered in a public auction room. However, in the following paragraph it is pointed out that although dealers do not like to spend valuable time viewing and bidding at sales on owners' premises, private buyers enjoy them and attend in far larger numbers than are usually seen at public galleries. And, says the booklet, significantly, "the private buyers will usually outbid the dealer." Another reason that goes to explain the better results obtained from sales on owners' premises compared to those held in auction rooms is that, assuming the vendor to have a reasonable taste, pictures, furniture and the various other objects that come under the heading of chattels benefit considerably by being shown in customary surroundings.

SILVER IN DEMAND

COMMENTING on the market for various types of chattels, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley write that, if one disregards collectors' pieces of outstanding importance, the auction value of which no one can estimate, the greatest increases in prices have

been for good-quality Persian rugs and carpets and for period silver. For instance, they state that Persian, Caucasian and Bokhara rugs of from 25 to 35 sq. ft. have risen in value by as much as 50 per cent., and of silver they say that "Now is the time to send unwanted silver in for sale." Georgian silver, in particular, commands high prices and may fetch anything from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. more than it would have done twelve months ago.

POPULAR GEORGIAN

WITH furniture, as with silver, there is strong demand for Georgian pieces, with pedestal dining-room tables selling from £60 upwards, and the price of chests-of-drawers of average quality holding steady at from £15 to £25. Georgian pedestal desks are also popular, and a buyer would be fortunate to obtain one for less than £75. As the available supply of Georgian furniture diminishes, however, increasing attention is being paid to good reproductions, resulting in steady appreciation of their value, and the booklet suggests that best-quality reproduction furniture made during the past 40 years is likely to prove an excellent investment. On the other hand, the price of upholstered three-piece suites has declined, and suites that would have fetched from £75 to £100 twelve months ago have been selling at around £50 or £60. Suites upholstered in leather are also cheaper, and a suite in good condition can be had for from £20 to £30. As for the massive oak and mahogany suites beloved of our Victorian ancestors, these, according to the report, are unsaleable, though there is a keen demand from abroad for small pieces of early-Victorian furniture.

TAVISTOCK ESTATES SALE

IN order to help pay death duties on the estate of the late Duke of Bedford it has been decided that the family's estates in Devon and Cornwall near Tavistock will have to be sold. These estates, which have belonged to the Russells since the dissolution of Tavistock Abbey in 1540, extend to nearly 9,000 acres and the annual rental from those portions that are let amounts to about £13,000. The principal house on the estate is Endsleigh, which was designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, the architect of George IV's additions to Windsor Castle, and was built between 1810 and 1813. In addition to Endsleigh House there are more than forty farms, numerous cottages, about 2,800 acres of woodland and fishing rights in the River Tamar. The agents for the sale of the property, which is to be offered first as a whole, are Messrs. Humbert and Flint, of London, and Messrs. Clutton and Drew, of Exeter.

RACING STABLES SOLD

THREE properties connected with tracing and bloodstock breeding are included among the particulars of properties sold that have been sent to me recently from estate agents. One of these concerns a training establishment at Letcombe Regis, on the Berkshire Downs, which Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Cirencester office, acting on behalf of Mr. Michael de Pret-Roose, have sold to Major J. Dennistoun. Another refers to the sale, by private treaty, of the Stud Farm, Polegate, Sussex, which Messrs. Hampton and Sons have negotiated on behalf of Mr. G. N. Bennett. And the third refers to the sale, by Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, of Chippenham Hill, a modern house at Moulton, near Newmarket, on behalf of Brigadier and Mrs. W. P. Wyatt, who have bought Chippenham Lodge, a larger house in the district, through the same agency.

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NEW BOOKS

A SOLDIER ARTIST
IN THE CRIMEA

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE war in the Crimea is exceptionally well-documented. Photography had arrived, as well as the war correspondent in the redoubtable shape of Russell of *The Times*. The descent upon the scene of Florence Nightingale, that angel of mercy with well-starched antiseptic wings, turned the public eye keenly on what was happening; and the charge of the Light Brigade, besides giving Tennyson occasion for rhyme, gave many people occasion to look for reason, and to find little of it in the figures of my Lords Lucan and Cardigan. Another documentary source arises from some of the

possible. He won his V.C. at Inkerman and was so often in battle that his coming through the war without a scratch is miraculous. He was the third son of the 7th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. It was a Catholic family. Henry's grandfather, on the early death of his wife, was ordained priest and became a cardinal. "The young Cliffords," Mr. Cuthbert Fitzherbert tells us in a biographical note, "spent much of their childhood and early years under his influence." Rome, Prior Park School at Bath, Stonyhurst and the University of Fribourg combined to make Henry Clifford what he

HENRY CLIFFORD, V.C. HIS LETTERS AND SKETCHES FROM THE CRIMEA. With an Introduction by Gen. Sir Bernard Paget

(Michael Joseph, 42s.)

ARTILLERY OF TIME. By Chard Powers Smith

(Macdonald, 18s.)

FAIR HAVEN. By E. M. Almedingen

(Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.)

officers concerned being able with their pens. George Palmer Evelyn's Diary, which Duckworth published in December, 1954, was excellent, and now we have Henry Clifford, V.C. *His Letters and Sketches from the Crimea* (Michael Joseph, 42s.); Clifford was both a voluminous letter-writer and a considerable artist.

A DEEP PASSION

The camera, they say with no great truth, cannot lie; but, so far as the Crimea goes, its neatly composed pictures of officers smoking their pipes outside their tents, and things of that sort, do not tell the truth with the sharp actuality of Clifford's drawings here reproduced. Good though his letters are, they do but supplement the already known; but these drawings, so far as I am aware, are something that has not till now made its comment on the most muddled campaign in the history of British arms. Clifford is not a sentimental dabbler with pencil and water-colour. The letters tell us more than once how the things that were happening about him brought tears to his eyes, and it is his awareness of the combined splendour and folly of the human spirit in war that makes these pictures memorable. Drawings like *Guarding the Advance Trench* or *Wounded Zouaves gathered for Surgical Treatment* have a depth of compassion that takes him to the heart of the matter. The atmosphere that he was able to put into these drawings (especially when he is content to leave out colour) is remarkable. In the two pictures of the Young Soldier and the Old Soldier on Sentry, the drive of the snow and the howl of the wind almost make you duck your head, and the writer's compassion for horses smites our own hearts as we look at the poor brutes with their bones sticking through their skins, standing patiently in the howl of the winter weather among their dead companions. These pictures are not mere representation. They interpret with a deep passion, and they seem to me to make up the most notable addition we have had for a long time to the annals of the Crimean War.

Clifford was a soldier to his finger tips, in the thick of action whenever

was. He was rather late in joining the army. He became an ensign in the Rifle Brigade within a month of his twentieth birthday. When the Crimean War ended, Clifford was a Brevet-Major and D.A.Q.M.G. of the Light Division. He remained in the army, rose to the rank of Major-General, and died in 1883 at the early age of 56.

The letters cover the period March, 1854-April, 1856. Most of them are concerned with the long wait before Sebastopol, the costly assaults upon its outworks, the hunger, disease and bitter weather that carried off officers and men alike. Here is what passed for a hospital. "It was just dark. Stumbled over the body of a poor fellow just dead of cholera, rolled up in his great coat, outside the hospital tents. The doctor saw me and asked me to look in. Four men in their blankets lay on the ground vomiting and groaning. All ill with cholera, 'no hope for them,' and as the doctor had only a little opium and rum to give them, they must die. This sad sight was lighted up by some of the (ration) fat of the pork, in a pot in the middle of the tent, with a bit of rag lighted in the centre of it."

THE LIGHT BRIGADE

In the company of a French general, Clifford watched from a hillside the charge of the Light Brigade, "one of the greatest disasters and the most useless and shocking sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of brave men that was ever witnessed. . . . The tears ran down my face, and the din of musketry pouring in their murderous fire on the brave gallant fellows rang in my ears. 'Pauvre garçon,' said the old French general, patting me on the shoulder. 'Je suis vieux, j'ai vu des batailles, mais ceci c'est trop.'"

Clifford was frank about his seniors, though ready to find excuses for them. "Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown are praised much beyond their merits. There was little or no generalship before the action began at 'Alma,' and none after we got into it. We advanced on the position, and nothing but the bravery of the officers and men going slap at it, as Englishmen can do, took it." As for General Buller, to whom he was A.D.C., "he grumbles



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FEBRUARY

The Twenty-Niners

MISFORTUNE IMPENDS this month for a large number of individuals who have done nothing to deserve it. We cannot know how many babies, in countries whose calendars recognise the existence of Leap Year, are going to be born on February the 29th; and we can only conjecture how their characters and outlook will be affected by this natal solism. It will not, one supposes, be until some years later that most of them will be likely to get an inkling of their invidious position. How do parents handle this delicate problem? Birthdays are important institutions in a child's world, and to discover that it is really only entitled to one every four years may well have an unsettling effect on the more introspective type of eight-year-old.

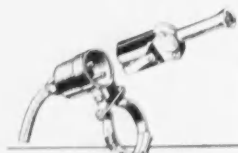
The usual custom is to celebrate the happy event on February the 28th; but one scarcely needs to be a senior wrangler to see that some element of inequity is involved in this practice. For it makes the twenty-niners—on paper—the same age as children who were in fact born a day before them, and nursery casuists are capable of magnifying in a variety of uncharitable ways the significance of this minor adjustment. Only an expert in child-psychology could tell us whether a sense of deprivation or a sense of privilege is in the long run the more likely to affect the ego of a Leap Year baby; and all we can do is to hope that the new arrivals, by the time they come of age in 1977, will have suffered no really serious ill effects from having had only five celebrations on the right birthday.



Practical as ever, the Midland Bank offers twenty-niners (and all young people) facilities for opening bank accounts, thereby changing 'a sense of deprivation' into a pride of possession. It has even issued a booklet on the subject ('How to open an Account', free from any branch).

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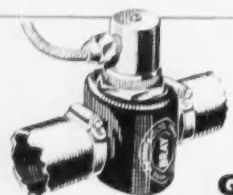
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REVIEWS by HOWARD SPRING—continued

from morning to night . . . and I cannot tell you what a dislike he has for the trenches." The trouble was, Clifford said, that these people were too old for their jobs; they couldn't stand the weather, and their minds were suffering more than their bodies. But it is clear that, despite all he had to suffer from Buller, Clifford cossetted and coaxed the crusty old buffer and did all he could to make life easier for him.

A WARRIOR FULL OF PITY

As some of the officers were too old, so some of the troops were too young—too young in experience, anyway, to be thrown into hot and desperate action. It almost broke his heart and drove him mad, he wrote, to see English soldiers, of whom he had been so proud, run away. He saw that when the Sebastopol redan was assaulted. "They are almost all young soldiers . . . taken from perfect peace and quiet in England." Unswerving in action himself, he was always ready to seek, not an excuse, but a reason for the weakness of others, generals or private soldiers. He comes clear through these pages as an unusual combination: a hardy warrior full of pity. Even for the Turks. "The poor Turks, though I believe I am the only one in the Army who has any pity for them, are fast disappearing. The paths leading to water are no longer dotted with them. Everyone has a blow or a kick for the poor fellows, and nothing but brutal hard language. They are broken-hearted, despised, neglected, ill-treated, miserable men."

His pity for the horses overflowed. They were so hard put to it for food that he saw them eating each other's tails off. "This may read so extraordinarily that Glyn, who has written the same to his friends, asked me to put my signature to prove to them it is no made up story. I saw a horse to-day eating a piece of old canvas covered with mud." I shall risk being considered painfully archaic, and call Henry Clifford's book that of a fine Christian gentleman.

FROM FARM TO CITY

Abraham Lincoln once said to some veterans of the Revolution that "the silent artillery of time" was thinning their ranks as the enemy could never have done. At the very end of Mr. Chard Powers Smith's *Artillery of Time* (Macdonald, 18s.) John Lathrop says to his brother Ike: "It is that silent and irresistible artillery that is demolishing the Hollow, the old farm life of the East, making room for you and the cities, driving me to the West to start over."

That is the theme of this novel, which is written on the grand Victorian scale, with a wealth of characters and incident. The Lathrops had lived at the Hollow for generations, conscientiously cultivating both their lands and their minds. But the times are out of joint for them. The neighbouring village is rapidly becoming a town with machines being invented, banks being founded, and the railway inevitable. It is there that Ike, the younger son, sees, and finds, his future and his fortune, not as a maker of anything but as a money-manipulator. The Civil War breaks out, and the firm in which Ike has much money makes the guns, one of which exploded and all but killed brother John.

The book ends with Ike an unrepentant Yankee financier, John going West where cities can't catch up with him, and Ben, the youngest

brother, holding on in the Hollow, which now has become an obviously doomed last ditch. John is not, at the beginning, without the elements of a considerable prig, nor Ike without those of a considerable bounder. Time softens them both, and in the process Mr. Smith gives us a good run over the many hurdles that faced the preservers of the Union in a time of tension.

BUILDING ST. PETERSBURG

Miss E. M. Almedingen was born in Russia and lived through her childhood and youth there before and during the Revolution. This gives a great authenticity to everything she says about the Russian scene and the Russian character. In her new novel *Fair Haven* (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.) she has a good theme to occupy her talents: nothing less than the stirring time when Peter the Great was creating St. Petersburg out of the islands and mud-flats in the mouth of the Neva. She tells us that she once came upon a cemetery there, with a forlorn tombstone commemorating "Hal Thorny-old, from England, and Anna, his wife, of origins unknown."

From this seed of fact she has raised the tree of this moving fiction which tells how Hal, son of well-to-do English people, found himself, in an hour of misery, lured to Russia to work on Peter's grandiose building scheme. We are shown all the misery involved by the inhospitable climate, the unsuitable site, the bungling and dishonesty of the contractors, the delays of bureaucracy. The graves fill up, the grumbling goes on, but, somehow, St. Petersburg grows, and with it Hal rises to some small importance and is able to take a wife, Anna.

Anna is a most engaging character, a visionary waif, beautiful, uneducated, a bit of flotsam thrown hither and thither, till chance brings her into Hal's hands. The author shows us skilfully the change in Hal's attitude from repulsion to tolerance to affection, and her book makes clear where her greatest strength lies: that is in the recapture of the sights, the sounds, and the psychological make-up of her own country and its people.

GREAT RUGBY PLAYERS

THE first part of A. C. Parker's *Greats of South African Rugby* (Howard Timmins, Capetown; Bailey and Swinfen, London, 16s.) gives an account of the careers of such players as Dame Craven and D. O. Williams, and A. F. Markotter, who made the Springboks into the side they are to-day. The second part shows the South Africans in action against the British Lions touring team of 1955; the whole tour is covered, including the preliminary games. The four Tests, which were drawn two all, are described in detail, and there is a chapter on the British players, who were acknowledged by the South Africans to be the finest team that has ever toured in their country. There are many illustrations of past players and of highlights of the Lions' tour.

ART OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER

SUCH photographers as Karsh and Cartier-Bresson are represented in the *Photography Year Book, 1956* (Photography, 30s.). The subjects are varied—personalities, sport, still lifes, scenery and human models from infancy to old age. Another collection covering much the same ground is *Photograms of the Year, 1956* (Hilfe, 17s. 6d.). There are a number of coloured photographs, short critical paragraphs on each illustration, and an introductory essay on the photographic situation in Britain and abroad.

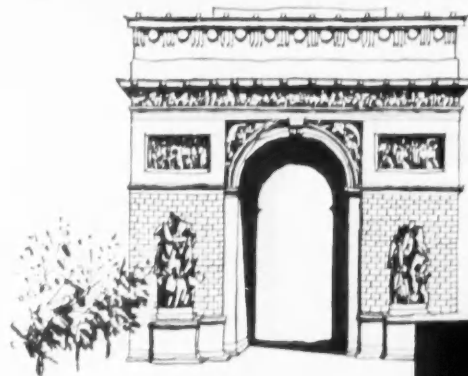
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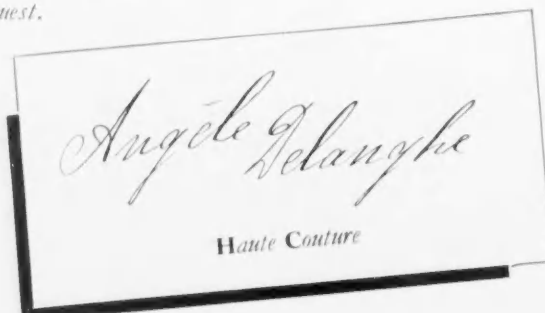
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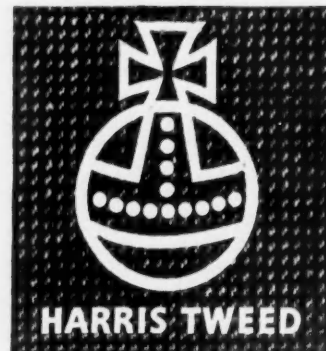


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Spring Features



A high cossack cap is made from light plaited straw—a glistening white with black velvet threaded through in front (Vernier)

THE milliners all stress the larger, more important-looking hat. They are making cartwheels and wide mushroom shapes for Ascot, toques and deep berets for spring suits and coats, but making them from the lightest of fabrics so that one factor counteracts another. Tulle is the favourite fabric. It is folded into wisps of oval caps, into deep toques with a headlight of flowers, into fragile circles that lie like a chaplet round the hair and frame the face. Colours chosen for these tulle hats are fresh—sugar pink, forget-me-not blue, lilac, almond green and mimosa yellow. Simone Mirman has an adorable hat composed of layers of tulle in mushroom brown that are laid in light folds making a circle. On the topmost fold on one side perches a brilliant humming-bird, and the whole confection really looks like a bird's nest minus the eggs. It has no top so that the crown of the head emerges from the layers of tulle. Tiny oval caps that rest on the brow are puckered and folded and made in flower tints, rose pink, mimosa yellow, lilac and lavender. Some have a flower or a jewelled pin lurking in the folds and they are firmly held on with pins and elastic. They have to be, as they are so light that even a puff of wind could carry them away. The wide brims of shady hats in this exciting collection curve down slightly all round with shallow soft crowns, and they are simply trimmed with a narrow ribbon and bow. Both the tulle and the large hats are gracious and flattering shapes.

Madame Vernier has chosen glistening loosely plaited straws for a series of high toques to be worn with the first spring tailor-mades. Colours are lively, or white, and the straws look as though they might have been made of glazed tissue paper. In this collection, too, all the hats are larger in all directions, except the cocktail hats, which, when they are not of folded tulle, are worked entirely from beads or rhinestones or flowers and cut out into starfish or feather shapes or true lovers' knots. These jewelled hats are meant to be worn on the brow to show off the irregular outline of the hat and have no depth. The tulle caps perch straight on top of the head. Both are smart as well as becoming.

Excellent collections of wholesale hats have also been shown recently in London to complement the ready-to-wear clothes, and here organza seems a great favourite. Kangol feature it for large shapes made from several layers. The crown is stitched all over and shaped all round into points or shell-like curves; the shady brim is left plain, but the various layers are separated out to border the brim and can be fluffed out in front. This creates an extremely flattering effect. To wear with cotton frocks and jeans, Kangol design quilted cotton hats in plain strong colours that pack flat and can be washed out easily.

Not to be outdone by the milliners, the designers for the other extremity have come out with new ideas and new contours before the couturier collections. The proofing of shoe leathers has become a fine



A dress in mushroom brown linen, with narrow double shoulder straps, features the slender moulded silhouette, and there is a matching fitted jacket with a narrow basque (Christian Dior). The fluted coolie straw is by Simone Mirman

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

art and soles as slim as a wafer are now processed to repel water. Russell and Bromley have elegant town court shoes as well as sturdy country ones with this special processing that excludes water. Llasta calf, a fine grained leather formerly the prerogative of the out-and-out country shoe, is now being used for the lighter town court shoes with great success. Being what is termed a "relaxed" calf, the shoes fit like a glove and the leathers are made in some most attractive muted browns. Crushed kid is another novelty where there is a rough-cast surface. This again is as light and supple as a glove.

Decoration is mostly built into the actual shape of the shoe rather than applied afterwards as bows or buckles; some shoes are punched so that a touch of a second colour appears as an underlay or a narrow line of colour runs over the vamp. Wing-shaped straps and halter backs appear on the cocktail shoes, and both have the effect of making the foot look smaller.

The silhouette tapers to toe and heel with the line kept high on the court shoes. It is more symmetrical than last year, when shoes were frequently cut right down on the outside. On some of the younger styles the one-inch-high cotton-reel heel of the early Victorian period makes its appearance, but on most the slim tapered Italian heel is the favourite, both high and medium high. Attractive printed calf shoes are matched by handbags. Pale coloured grounds are almost obliterated by a mass of tiny multi-coloured blossoms, or darker tones printed with chicken wire checks or minute Persian motifs.

In their new collection, Brevitt are fining down their medium high wooden heels so that they have half the bulk of last year's. Vamps are often straight across on top and cut slightly higher on the casual types. On the town court shoes, elastic is hidden away inside a collar of calf appearing as a bow on the vamp. This ensures a clinging fit.

The display of leather goods at Finigans was pleasantly varied and

showed the perfection attained by English craftsmanship. Overseas buyers and visitors, especially Americans, are heavy buyers of elegant leather accessories. Included in this display were a whole series of slim, beautifully finished note cases in pigskin and pinseal. They were in a variety of pastels, and one pastel shade lined a second in an original scheme. As well as the usual shades the more unorthodox pinks and blues have proved favourites with overseas visitors. Some of the note cases have a purse attached to them, an idea that began here and has gone all over the world.

NEW handbags are compact, neat and charming in the mellow mushroom browns and the faint oyster and alabaster tones of aniline calves. A flat overnight bag with flat handles and zipping at the top is shown for spring in Luxan calf and in scarlet leather and black felt, as well as the



A white panama with a curving brim is wreathed with full-blown rose-pink and white roses, rosebuds and green leaves (Otto Lucas)

(Left) White plush dotted with black makes a smart beret criss-crossed with black and showing the deeper lines for spring (Kate Day)

dark felt combinations in which it was originally made. Belts for tweeds with a backward curve are made in coach hide as well as pigskin. One has circular inlets all round, each containing a fisherman's fly.

Black seems to have practically vanished from the daytime accessory story. It is all the flower colours that are stressed for hats, the mellow browns and paler still creamy beige and oyster group for shoes. The fashionable theme is never to allow a too dark spot of colour. The colour scheme melts from one shade to another with shoes tapered at heel and toe and in a neutral, so that there is never a violent transition and no one item is stronger in tone than another.

John Cavanagh, first of the London couturiers to show the line for spring and summer, calls his new silhouette the Streak. The slender day dresses taper from a relaxed waist to the hem, moulding the hips, while above the waist there is slightly increased width falling from the shoulders, then pouching a trifle above the waist. Sleeves are only an inch or so long, and the collarless bodices are cut out to an oval or square. Short jackets on many suits curve into the hem front and back, so that they are flush with the narrow skirts and waists are by-passed; on others where there is a knife-pleated skirt the waist is gently darted and a short basque fits



(Right) This jewelled cocktail cap is composed of starfish shapes of coiled golden beads studded with pearls (Vernier)

snugly over the pleats. Collars fall away from the throat on the straight jackets. Many moulded printed silk dresses are included in dark mixed colours or vivid Eastern patterns. Very full pleated jackets end immediately below the waist or shorter boleros jut over the fitted waists of the moulded dresses. On wide gored skirts the sweater bodices are indicated by wide sashes that are folded below the waist or threaded through a flat basque.

Two tones of one shade made dramatic coat and dress outfits—a flamingo pink day coat in tweed over a shell-pink taffeta cocktail dress that has a deep knife-pleated hem and an evening coat in a glorious deep delphinium blue that sweeps to the ground over a ball dress in pale sky blue satin. This coat repeated the theme of another coat in tweed with a full caped back pouching over a drawstring and bow. A short white evening dress in linen embroidered with loose sprays of beige roses is lovely; so is a coral pure silk organza with flat coral feathers laid all round the hem, making a deep fringe. Flat fronds of white ostrich feathers are folded over to circle a white organdie cape in two narrow bands. Curling pale pink ostrich feathers sewn all over a long pink stole make a glamorous evening wrap.

A delightful warp-printed taffeta has been used by both John Cavanagh and Worth for evening dresses with billowing backs and straight fronts. The ground is white and the design of small landscapes and flowers is joined by garlands and swags, which possess the delicacy of a Fragonard. Colourings are in mixed greens and blues touched with gold and coffee brown.

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